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Center of Strategic Studies  
READING ROOM

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UEFA delays decision on fate of national team

English clubs get indefinite Euro-ban

From Iain Guest in Basle

English football clubs were banned yesterday from taking part in European competitions for an indefinite period of time.

Decisions will be taken later whether to allow the English national team to take part in the next European football championship and whether Liverpool should face specific sanctions, said Mr Jacques Georges, the French president of UEFA's executive committee.

He said after the committee met for two hours and 45 minutes that entries from English clubs for UEFA competitions would not be accepted. The UEFA disciplinary committee would rule on Liverpool's case.

Reading from a brief communiqué, Mr Georges said that new measures would be taken to reinforce security in football stadiums and their surroundings.

He opened the press conference by asking journalists to rise and observe a few seconds' silence in honour of

Media: page 7. Agenda, page 7. Rush rejects Italy, page 29. PM hands security bill to clubs, back page.

the 38 people killed in the Brussels disaster. They went to Brussels to celebrate the match of the century. They were not able to return home. They were victims of a barbaric action that we all condemn.

UEFA was ready to take any sanctions that would deal with the "violence that is little by little killing our sport. Now there are no small incidents, small furies. Everything will be sanctioned and punished. We owe this to the memory of those who died."

He appealed for a campaign of education to stamp out hooliganism.

Mr Louis Wouters, president of the Belgian Football Association, who represented UEFA on the night of the tragedy, attacked the Belgian police force in charge of security at the match.

He said that he had asked

Hooligans avoided arrest in riot mayhem

By Derek Brown in Brussels and Gareth Parry

Not a single Briton was arrested by the Belgian police in the riotous rioting which cost 38 lives in the Heysel stadium last Wednesday. Only nine Britons are in custody and they were all arrested for pre-match offences.

Calls for the culprits to be dealt with severely can now be answered only by a massive detective exercise in England to identify and arrest the rioters seen by millions of television viewers.

Mercyville Police will start the process today when a special squad of detectives is activated to hunt down the Liverpool hooligans involved in the riot. Officers from the CID and Special Branch will initially concentrate on photographs and video film stills. Anyone arrested could be extradited to Belgium.

The Attorney-General, Sir Michael Havers, QC, said that Britons suspected of being involved in the riot, would not be charged and tried in Britain, as has been suggested as a possibility by Mr Jean Gol, the Belgian Justice Minister.

The nine Britons in custody in Brussels were picked up during the sporadic outbreaks of violence and theft which preceded the ill-fated match.

More than 1,000 police and paramilitary gendarmes were present at the Heysel during the worst of the violence and they totalled 2,500 after reinforcements were rushed from all over Belgium.

Their concern was to restore order and then to clear the 58,000-strong crowd so only a handful of arrests were made. Some of the arrested were charged with offences like the possession of a dangerous weapon. None of those 60 charged is a British citizen.

Some of the more serious earlier incidents with apples before an examining magistrate today, and the remainder tomorrow. They are expected to be remanded for a month, with prosecution lawyers making strong pleas for them to remain in custody. The trials may not take place for another couple of months.

They all had Liverpool addresses or connections and are charged with offences like theft, criminal damage, and resisting arrest.

Four Italians were also picked up during the general mayhem. They include a Juventus fan, Umberto Salussoglia, aged 22, who was charged with the possession of a handgun. He was seen on television holding a pistol. Belgian police sources said that Salussoglia has not been identified, and no gun has been found. He is charged with criminal damage and resisting arrest.

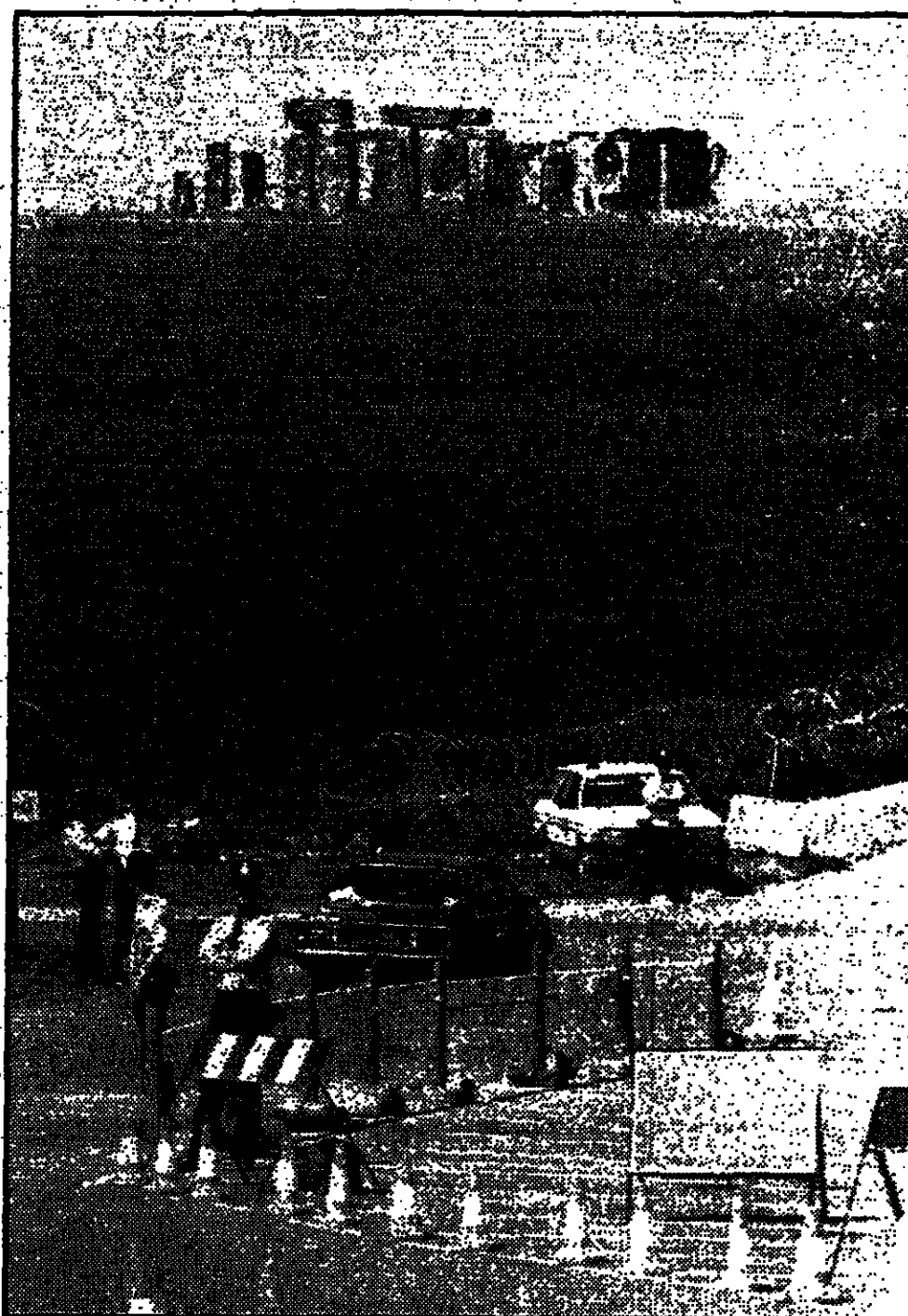
Among the others detained is a Moroccan man charged with robbing from dead bodies. The paucity of arrests, and the fact that they do not include any of the English fans involved in the riot, has rendered almost meaningless the demand for exemplary punishment for the rioters.

Even if they could be identified from television film and other means they would have to be extradited to face trial. The Merseyside squad faces the daunting task of looking for faces known to them in enlargements of photographs and video film frames taken of the UEFA crowd.

The squad will receive assistance from the Special Branch which is understood to have assigned regional officers to the problem, with the initial brief of discovering whether any of the violence is organised as to spark general civil disorder.

The squad which is working to its own police board of inquiry, will also be in contact with police in Brussels, Rome, Pisa and Milan who are searching for the missing players.

Turn to back page, col 7



Police man a roadblock to stop the "peace convoy" reaching Stonehenge (above) and some of the coaches await removal after the battle. Pictures by Martin Argles



Convoy poised to roll again on Stonehenge festival site

By Martin Wainwright

EFFORTS to establish the 12th annual Stonehenge festival are likely to continue until the midsummer solstice on June 21, despite the almost medieval scenes of violence which swirled the first attempt at the weekend.

Hundreds of police and a ramshackle convoy of brightly-lit buses, decked with flags and carrying young children and every imaginable household chattel, clanked in a Wiltshire broad bean field.

There were about two dozen minor injuries but police won't have on the 30-odd vehicles of the "Peace Convoy", the festival vanguard, after a considerable number had tried to ram down officers in the field near Cholderton. Windcreens were smashed, coaches rammed and fences

reduced to pulp as the jalopies careered around.

Buildings and a wreckers' truck called the Blue Mule spent yesterday clearing the debris, crunching a burnt-out bus into the back of a heavy-duty truck. Meanwhile, a special court sat in Salisbury police station bailing the first 50 of 530 festival-goers arrested at the scene or in a second struggle closer to Stonehenge.

Five police forces are geared up to spend this month supporting the National Trust and English Heritage in their determination to end the illegal festival once and for all. Police have never been happy about a gathering as large as 30,000, involving trespass and drug abuse, but the objection motivating the trust and English Heritage is the threat to the monument and its surroundings.

The clash of cultures was

vividly portrayed under the hawthorn trees between the fields and the A303, where tourists buses slowed to let their passengers gaze at the scene. A group from the convoy, 6000 brown and surrounded by dogs, shared a patch of grass with Mr Campbell Johnston, farmer and owner of the field, who was waiting for his solicitor to make a pained statement to the BBC.

Other local residents were being placated by their beat policeman, PC Ted Reynolds, an archetypal country bobby who was still wondering aloud: "Why did they have to come and park on my patch without asking me? We'll get over it, we always do."

Mr Brian Shaw, aged 49, who had 200 constables lined up in front of his detached house overlooking the field where the battle began.

Turn to back page, col 3

Fowler prepares to defend benefit cuts

By David Hencke and James Naughtie

The first comprehensive review of Britain's social security system for more than 40 years will be presented to the Commons today with a claim from the Government that the planned changes will help the worst-off and simplify a cumbersome and overburdened system. Efforts were being made in Whitehall yesterday to prepare for the coming political row over the package, with officials claiming that the effect of the main proposals will be less severe than has been predicted. But Opposition MPs were ready to make an onslaught after the announcement, which Mrs Thatcher regards as one of the most important of her premiership.

Mr Norman Fowler, the Social Services Secretary, will reveal that the expected savings from the outline proposals — in a three-volume green paper on social security and a volume on housing benefit — will be less than £1 billion a

Web of bureaucracy, page 2

year. He will use this figure to attack the predictions from some Opposition spokesmen that much deeper cuts had been agreed, under Treasury pressure.

A White Paper is expected in the autumn announcing the Government's final decision on the future of the social security system.

Today's green paper will contain a series of options covering the future of pensions, supplementary benefit, benefits for children and young people, unemployment and housing benefit. It follows the reviews set up by Mr Fowler last year.

Only one of the main reviews, the independent inquiry into housing benefit, chaired by Mr Jeremy Rowe, a businessman, is to be published in full. The remaining inquiries, chaired by ministers, will be submitted into a series of proposals and options for the future of the social security system. Legislation, after a consultation period, has been pencilled in for next session, starting in November.

The most controversial proposal being announced today is the phased abolition of the state earnings-related pension scheme for 11 million people. This move, which breaks the all-party consensus established in 1975, will be cushioned by allowing people over the age of 50 to stay in the scheme and by a once-only rise above inflation in the basic pension in November next year.

Consultation is expected on complicated proposals covering

Turn to back page, col 4

This week Today

BRUSSELS DISASTER

Like the guns at Singapore, the cameras were facing the wrong way. Peter Fiddick, Media, Page 7. The emotions generated by football teams are not a celebration of vanished significance. Jeremy Seabrook, Monday Agenda, Page 9.

HOW SAFE IS IT?

The Pill, for and against. Guardian Women examines the arguments. Page 10.

IMPERIAL TWILIGHT

"I really wasn't a blimp in those days, I promise you, even if I am now." James Callaghan talks to Terry Coleman, Page 21.

WAGES COUNCILS

The ultimate protection for those least able to protect themselves. David Steel, Page 9. The foundation stone of social responsibility. Ian Aitken, Page 21.

Tomorrow

WORKING BRIEF

They don't make ballot-rigging conspiracies like they used to. John Torode looks back at the classic union scandals of the 1950s.

HIGH RISE

The conservationists have been quaffing champagne, but the battle is not yet over. Martin Pawley replies to critics.

EDUCATION GUARDIAN Unless there is a dramatic increase in pupils taking maths and physics at A level, there will not be enough qualified entrants to fill the places that the Government is spending millions to increase.

Wednesday

STRIPED PANTS

Why, asks Society Tomorrow, is racial discrimination such a problem for the legal profession?

NEWS IN BRIEF

Close poll in Greece

GREECE went to the polls yesterday in the most closely fought general election since democracy was restored in 1974. Page 4.

Patrol protest

DUBLIN protested after a British army patrol searched farms and an industrial estate in the Republic. Page 2.

Eureka backed

THE FDP, the junior partner in the West German coalition, backed participation in the French-initiated Eureka space arms project. Page 4. Leader comment, page 11.

INSIDE

Agenda	19
Arts, Reviews	22-23
Business and Finance	22-23
Classified Advertising	22-23
Crosswords	31-32
Guardian Women	10
Home News	2, 3, 32
Letters	7, 8
Media	13-20
Motoring	4-5
Overseas News	27-29
Sports News	30
TV & RADIO	30
ENTERTAINMENTS	30
PERSONAL	31

The weather HOT and sunny. Details, back page.

THE GUARDIAN IN EUROPE	
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Netherlands	2.00
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Switzerland	2.00

Chinese seek more UK trade



By our Foreign Staff

The Chinese Prime Minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, arrived in London last night for a six-day visit which will set the seal on improving Sino-British relations after the agreement on Hong Kong.

Mr Zhao, who is with a large ministerial team including the Foreign Minister, Mr Wu Xueqian, will meet the Queen — who is to visit China next year — and industry chiefs, as well as the Prime Minister. He is also to visit West Germany and Holland.

Trade will be a prominent topic as will the 12-year transition period before Hong Kong returns to China. The Peking People's Daily said yesterday that China shares West Europe's concern about the arms race.

Chinese trade officials have said that British business should be more competitive in seeking to boost trade with Peking.

Before leaving Peking, Mr Zhao denied reports that he will retire in September at a special party conference. Zhao seeks high-tech, page 8

Animal Farm gets a union card

By Aileen Ballantyne

A book which teaches children how to picket, and has Clara the horse explaining the benefits of a hard day's work for a small day's pay, is to be published for children by the Labour Department.

The book, entitled Union Farm, begins with the animals on Growmore farm complaining about the dangerous and rusty machinery and rotten feed they get from Mr Moneybags, the farmer, for a 12-hour day.

"If we stopped working until things got better, they'd soon change. I can tell you.

We need to be organised, to stop work all together. We need a union of all the farm animals," says Clara.

Arthur, the ram, confesses that he's not as strong as he used to be, and the combine harvester terrifies him. "Crawler, the dog (motto: a hard day's work for a small day's pay) sneaks off to tell Mr Moneybags of this 'dangerous' talk," Crawler gets some stale cheese from the farmer for his pains — then becomes converted to the principles of trade unionism when he hurts his paw in the combine harvester.

The conversion takes place during a touching scene in which Clara (now about to be made into meat pies for causing trouble) bandages Crawler's paw through the iron bars of her stable door.

The animals go on strike, and stop deliveries to the farm by demonstrating and talking to the drivers. "This is called picketing," the book explains. "Please don't go into the farm," the animals ask politely. "We're on strike until Moneybags gives us decent food and wages and makes the farm a safe place to work."

The human drivers agree immediately. In the end, the farmer and his sons give in with the words: "We can't beat them all."

The Labour Research Department is an independent trade union and labour movement research organisation. A spokesman said yesterday that Union Farm was the first book published in this country which explained trade unionism to children. It was published in this "charming story of animals who form a union" at a time when the Government was "pushing the ideals of Victorian self-reliance and individual selfishness and aggressiveness for personal gain."

Union Farm, Price £1.99, plus 15p postage, from the Labour Research Department, 73 Blackfriars Road, London SE1 8EP.



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## British troops polluted river in border raid, claim Irish

From Paul Johnson in Belfast

The Irish Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday protested to the British government over an incursion into the Republic by an army patrol which carried out searches of farms and an industrial estate.

Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish prime minister, has asked the British government to investigate the incident which led directly yesterday to the water supply to the border town of Dundalk being cut off. It is claimed that the British army patrol crossed the County Louth border, near Blackhallscross, entered an industrial estate and opened a valve on a 10,000-gallon diesel oil tank.

Local people allege that most of the fuel seeped out into a stream which runs into a river, which supplies Dundalk.

Water supplies were cut off for some time yesterday and there are fears that it could be disrupted for some days. A water engineer from Dundalk confirmed last night that the stream had been badly polluted by diesel.

Some politicians in the south are angry because they cannot understand how the troops, who landed on the northern side of the border by helicopter, could unknowingly cross into the Republic.

There were demands for the officer in charge of the patrol

in this sensitive area to face charges of malicious damage to the oil tank.

Past incursions by troops into the Republic have been blamed on simple map-reading errors. An RUC incursion in 1982 is still under investigation. Details of the incident, which took place on Friday, only emerged yesterday. Local people claim that up to 60 soldiers were involved. The Garda were alerted but by the time they intercepted the patrol the soldiers had searched several farm houses and got into the oil depot.

The Garda told the troops that they were on the wrong side of the border and the soldiers quickly retreated. It seems it was then discovered that a sluice valve was missing and the seepage of oil could not be halted.

The company which owns the depot is likely to make a claim against the Ministry of Defence and Louth county council may sue for damage to the environment. The British army is investigating the incident.

Police in Belfast were last night investigating the killing of a 24-year-old Protestant shot dead outside a block of flats in the south of the city.

Mr Roy McAlpine, who was believed to have been shot by a gunman who fired four shots from close range as he entered the flats in the early hours of Saturday morning.

## Political fund 'yes' forecast by union

Mr Dick Pickering, chairman of Britain's third largest union, the General Municipal and Boilermakers, forecast yesterday that the 875,000 member would give an "overwhelming" vote to keep the union's political fund.

Opening the annual conference in Blackpool, he said that political pollsters had been predicting that the result would be against continuation of the fund.

"I believe, absolutely, they have got it wrong. I have no doubts or illusions about it — having talked to our membership all over the country, I believe it is going to be an overwhelming 'Yes' for the continuation of the political fund."

Balloting on the fund is to take place between June 14 and 28.

Mr Pickering criticised the Government for forcing unions to carry out polls. Unions were having to spend millions of pounds on ballots and it was costing his union alone £250,000.

The Tories calculated that ordinary trade unionists would not support the continuation of a political fund, but they were already beginning to be proved wrong.

He attacked SDP MPs as "renegades" and "two-faced running dogs" in backing the Tories over the funds.

So far, two leading unions have returned a big "Yes" vote. The print union Sogat 82 voted by three to one in favour of its political fund, and the steel workers, ISG, by nearly nine to one.

Local authority council workers were slipping below the poverty line and would fight to restore their incomes in the next week's ballot, Mr David Bassett, the GMBU general secretary, said.

Even the highest paid council workers had a basic pay of only £39.25, which was below the poverty line of between £35 and £40 set by the Department of Health and Social Security for a family with two children.

Mr Bassett said that if the pay levels agreed by the Clerical Commission were still honoured the basic pay of a council worker would be £10 higher than it is.

## Hail damage

Farmers in Essex are to appeal for Common Market help after a freak hailstorm caused damage estimated at more than £3 million on crops and glasshouses at 60 farms last week.

## OBITUARY

### Star of Robin Hood series

RICHARD GREENE, the actor who played Robin Hood in the television series, died at the weekend in Norfolk, aged 66. Mr Greene also made more than 40 feature films including *Hound of the Baskervilles* and *Forever Amber*.

### Bishop of Lynn

THE BISHOP of Lynn, the Right Rev Aubrey Aitken, died at the weekend in Norwich, aged 73.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Israeli to meet PM

ISRAELI foreign minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, arrived in Britain for an official visit yesterday, saying that he would be seeking the Government for more understanding over Israel's policy in Lebanon.

The former premier will be meeting the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, and Mrs Thatcher.

### Councils move against apartheid

THE FIRST comprehensive survey commissioned by the United Nations on action against apartheid, published today, reveals that over 120 local councils in Britain have decided on some form of action or policy against apartheid, writes Gareth Perry.

The survey, Local Authority Action against Apartheid, says that the actions range from boycotting South African goods to selling investments in companies operating in Namibia.

### Tory MP resigns from law group

MR PETER BRUNVELLS, the Conservative MP for Leicester East, yesterday announced his resignation as chairman of the Law and Order Society, citing work pressures.

The society is still seeking way of prosecuting miners' leader Mr Arthur Scargill for his activities during the coal strike.

### Terror Act man freed by police

A MAN, aged 23, was released by Strathclyde police yesterday after being held for 12 hours in Glasgow under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, writes Jean Stead.

Six men and one woman detained at the same time were still being held by police last night.

### Iron age village goes on sale

AN IRON age village is for sale near Land's End, Cornwall. The 2,000-year-old hill-top village, an ancient site, is privately owned, is covered in gorse and brambles. Offers of over £7,500 are being considered, says the agents.

### Facelift for Crewe station

CREWE station will be virtually closed for the next seven weeks for a £14.3 million modernisation programme to improve passenger facilities as well as the rail lay-out and signalling facilities at the junction, one of the busiest in Europe.

During this time Stafford will largely take on Crewe's role in the rail network.

### Spitfire parts in production

Parts for the second world war Spitfire fighter plane are going back into production after almost 40 years with British Aircraft Tubes making new main-wing spars from the original dies for enthusiasts restoring the last score of remaining aircraft.

### 10 still ill in Legion outbreak

Ten people were still in hospital yesterday after the Legionnaires' disease outbreak in Staffordshire in which 39 have died.

## Claimants caught in web of bureaucracy

By David Hearst

THE day begins with a telephone call to the Department of Health and Social Security. The caller is an advice worker on a north London housing estate, where two thirds of the occupants are on supplementary benefit.

The DSS had agreed to make a single payment so that one of the tenants could get his gas supply reconnected, but the giro cheque had not arrived.

"This is quite an urgent case. He has been without any form of heating or cooking for three weeks. The giro is in the post. Are you getting in touch with the gas board to reconnect him? I think I shall I don't altogether trust you to do it."

It is the first of many such calls that the Blackstock Advice and Community Project will make that day to the DSS, North Thames Gas, the London Electricity Board, and local councils, badgering, threatening, pleading, merely trying to stave off the inevitable.

The clients arrive, clutching their problems in a well crumpled brown envelope, containing last year's notices and an ever tightening knot of debt and penalty which often starts months before the claimant knows anything about it.

An 80-year-old woman, half paralysed from a stroke, rents a ground floor flat from a private landlord. The walls are rotten with damp, her flat is heated by a single electric bar and she has a 25-yard walk to the outside lavatory.

Last November the Government increased this woman's weekly pension by

£1.65, removing her eligibility for supplementary benefit.

She should have received a letter advising her that her rent and rates were no longer paid automatically by the DSS and a form that she would have to fill out to reapply for rent relief to which she was entitled as a pensioner.

But the difference between standard housing benefit and certified housing benefit was not one that impressed itself easily on this claimant and many like her.

Unbeknown to her, she soon began to run up a debt of more than £300 in unpaid rent and rates. A health visitor called the advice centre and the woman got the payments to which she was entitled.

In addition to £35.70 long-term supplementary benefit and the payment of her rent and rates, she found she was entitled to £5.20 a week for her age and type of accommodation, plus £3 for laundry, £2.10 for heating and other payments, all backdated to November.

The safety net of welfare benefits had just caught this woman far from the determination of a voluntary advice centre funded by the Greater London Council rather than the DSS or social services to pull the strings.

Mr Jenny Heath, a counsellor at the centre, does not impute evil motives to the over-worked and often under-trained DSS officials at the other end of the telephone, but she does not think that such cases occur through mere bureaucratic oversight.

"The whole system is feared to making you wait,

to weed out the needy. If you have survived the waiting and don't give up, you become a dead end."

The bureaucracy is a deterrent. If everyone entitled to benefit actually claimed it the system just could not cope, and then we would have some real changes," Ms Heath said.

Even when claimants have established their rights, DSS rules change like shifting sands, or so it seems to those whose only income is governed by the rules. A 65-year-old man lives in one small room with a sink, for which his private landlord charges £30 a week. His life suddenly took a turn for the worse when the Government altered the rates for boarders.

The DSS allowed him a charge for two meals a day, but not for breakfast, which it said was covered by the rent. When the man appealed, saying that he was not getting breakfast, nor was any way of cooking it, the DSS took away his boarder status and put him on the lower rate given to single householders who do not get meal allowances.

The advice centre then applied for single payments to which the man should have been entitled as a single householder — furniture, cooker, heating and lighting.

The DSS refused, saying that as the property was classed as a bed and breakfast it was the landlord's duty to provide the cooker, not the department. The man's appeal against his single householder status is before a DSS tribunal.

He said: "Most times you phone up, they can't find your papers. I am waiting

for my rent giro to come through. I owe the landlord £30. He has been good about it, because you are always telling Peter to pay Paul. I complained to him about the breakfast he could not give me."

Jenny Heath said: "The DSS will give payments but you have to quote the act at them in some cases before they pay up. What really surprises me is that they expect claimants to do that."

Even with a letter from the advice centre in their hand, harrowing scenes take place on Friday at the social security office's interview room.

Patrick Austen, aged 26, has been unemployed and in and out of hospital for three years. "When I came out of hospital my unemployment pay got messed up and I had to wait for three weeks. There was nothing to do but live off pulses in the cupboard. I kept on going up, they kept on saying it was being sorted out."

He got a letter from the advice centre, insisting that he was entitled to an emergency payment. He waited two days, at the end of which the supervisor agreed to interview him. By the time it was eventually agreed that he was entitled to an immediate payment the finance section was closed and he had to wait until the next day.

What does Patrick Austen think about the prospect of further cuts in social security spending? He speaks mildly: "I don't really know. Making the system harder for us to claim would just bring an awful lot of misery to an awful lot of people."



Mr Patrick Austen — "no money for five weeks"  
Picture by Martin Argles

## Half MPs unscathed in Labour reselection

By Martin Linton

Labour reached the halfway stage in the process of reselecting its MPs at the weekend, with 50 per cent of the party's 350 members' sections.

The idea of a black rights group, which would be open to all members of the party, is suggested in a minority report by four members of the Labour working party on positive discrimination which has been looking at ways of increasing black involvement in the party.

The majority of the working party, which is chaired by Ms Jo Richardson MP, is recommending that Labour should go ahead with the formation of black sections with delegates

## Kinnock supports the formation of black rights groups within Labour Party

By Martin Linton

The Labour leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, is putting his weight behind a proposal for a black rights group in the Labour Party which has been put forward as an alternative to the women's far separate black members' sections.

The idea of a black rights group, which would be open to all members of the party, is suggested in a minority report by four members of the Labour working party on positive discrimination which has been looking at ways of increasing black involvement in the party.

The majority of the working party, which is chaired by Ms Jo Richardson MP, is recommending that Labour should go ahead with the formation of black sections with delegates

at local, regional and national level and some representation on the party's national executive.

But in a letter to the working party last week Mr Kinnock suggested something very close to the minority's compromise formula of a black rights group which would be able to affiliate to the party at local, regional and national level but would not be constitutionally limited to black members.

In his letter Mr Kinnock describes his aim as "a new Labour-affiliated organisation specifically concerned with combating racism and promoting the needs of the ethnic minority communities," which would have a full-time national officer.

But its membership would

not be restricted on the grounds of "skin colour or ethnic origin" and that would avoid any form of discrimination which could raise moral or legal objections. "We do have good reason to know that in matters of Labour Party constitution, individuals do take recourse to law, so we do not want to create a situation which would ultimately be subject to constitutional and legal assessment," he says.

The working party's recommendations will be discussed first at the Labour Party's organisational committee next week and at the national executive later this month. The NEC will have to submit its own proposals in time to be discussed at the party's annual conference in Bournemouth in September.

They have the support of one large union, the National Union of Public Employees, which has carefully consulted its own membership and come out in favour of black sections at local level, though not on the national executive, on the basis of racial self-definition.

Most, though, put the view that doctors should not necessarily tell parents, that they should be free to do as they think best. "I think one points out that the ruling applies only to England and Wales, not Scotland."

Two motions, from Macclesfield and Cheshire, call for a contraceptive service, regardless of age or sex, "appropriate for the social climate of the 1980s."

The BMA debate will take place in the same week as the law lords near the Department of Health's appeal against its earlier decision.

The ruling was won by Mrs Gillick, of Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, a mother of 10, who has campaigned for the rights of parents to be consulted on sex and under-age children.

One motion calls for "unambiguous" health education in schools on the dangers of cancer of the cervix, because of the increase of the disease among young women due, scientists believe, to early sex.

Another lively debate will be on the Warnock report. The official BMA line that embryo research should continue under strict controls is challenged by a number of motions opposing experiments. Other motions say it should be left to the conscience of the doctor whether he carries out the research.

## £3,000 shaft built for bats

A concrete shaft has been built by Devon County Council at a disused quarry to help an endangered species of bat to survive. The quarry, in South Devon, is being turned into a waste tip, blocking the entrance to caves in which the bats breed. The shaft will enable them to reach their habitat. The cost of more than £3,000 has been met by the World Wildlife Fund and the Nature Conservancy Council.

Royal Navy divers have now located the cylindrical vessel amid the shoals off the little harbour.

The Royal Naval Submarine Museum at Gosport, Hampshire, would very much like to have the Resurgam. Commander Richard Compton-Hall, the curator, believes that if the weather and tide are favourable it could be persuaded to rise again without too much trouble. "The odds are better than even" he said.

The proposal to take the vessel to Gosport is opposed by the tourist industry in Rhyl, where a run of dismal weather is threatening to torpedo holiday business.

And Mr Don Bell, a local historian, believes that the submarine should not be submerged under a tide of naval memorabilia in far-off Hampshire. All its links are with Birkenhead and this is its natural home," he declared.

Shortly after leaving the builders' yard at Birkenhead, Resurgam put into Rhyl for running repairs. It then proceeded under tow but a storm blew up, the hawser parted, and it sank. The Rhyl and there were no casualties.

The first powered underwater vessel may live up to its name later this summer. The Resurgam—Latin for "I shall rise again"—has been lying on the seabed a few miles off Rhyl, North Wales, since February 6, 1899, after sinking on its maiden voyage.

But plans are afoot to salvage the 30-ton cast iron vessel, which was designed by the Rev George Garrett, an eccentric Manchester clergyman. It was steam-driven and, to judge by contemporary accounts, life for the crew manning it for the voyage to the Royal Navy at Portsmouth was something akin to an underwater Hades.

The pier was saved, but £50,000 damage was done to the base of the theatre, mainly in an area not in use. The seating area was unscathed.

The pier spokesman said the pier would be open for business as usual. He added that the pier had not been affected by the snake.

## Yacht that was strong contender for Admiral's Cup sinks in Solent

By Bob Fisher

The 40ft yacht Indulgence, a strong contender to represent Britain in the Admiral's Cup next month, sank yesterday while undergoing team trials in the Solent.

None of the boat's 10-man crew was injured, but a member of the Selsey lifeboat had to be airlifted by helicopter to the Royal Navy hospital at Gosport with injuries to his hand.

The Indulgence had been taking part in a 125-mile offshore race, from Cowes on Saturday morning, to select the British team. The boat, owned by Mr Graham Walker, the Jersey-based businessman who was captain of the last British Admiral's Cup team, was leading her class when she struck a rock off Bembridge Ledge.

The skipper, Mr Harold Cudmore, said that it was not a severe grounding and she was able to tack into deeper water without effort. The crew tried in vain to keep the boat afloat with inflated life rafts in the cabin. The yacht's recovery yesterday afternoon was hampered by strong spring tides.

## Doctors to debate Gillick ruling

Doctors face 11 motions on the appeal court ruling forbidding advice or treatment on contraception to girls under 16 without parental consent when the British Medical Association's annual meeting takes place in Plymouth at the end of the month.

One motion, from doctors in Bromley, welcomes the ruling obtained by Mrs Victoria Gillick. Another, from Woking and Chertsey, says that doctors should always seek the co-operation of parents and guardians when treating minors.

Most, though, put the view that doctors should not necessarily tell parents, that they should be free to do as they think best. "I think one points out that the ruling applies only to England and Wales, not Scotland."

Two motions, from Macclesfield and Cheshire, call for a contraceptive service, regardless of age or sex, "appropriate for the social climate of the 1980s."

The BMA debate will take place in the same week as the law lords near the Department of Health's appeal against its earlier decision.

The ruling was won by Mrs Gillick, of Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, a mother of 10, who has campaigned for the rights of parents to be consulted on sex and under-age children.

One motion calls for "unambiguous" health education in schools on the dangers of cancer of the cervix, because of the increase of the disease among young women due, scientists believe, to early sex.

Another lively debate will be on the Warnock report. The official BMA line that embryo research should continue under strict controls is challenged by a number of motions opposing experiments. Other motions say it should be left to the conscience of the doctor whether he carries out the research.

£3,000 shaft built for bats

A concrete shaft has been built by Devon County Council at a disused quarry to help an endangered species of bat to survive. The quarry, in South Devon, is being turned into a waste tip, blocking the entrance to caves in which the bats breed. The shaft will enable them to reach their habitat. The cost of more than £3,000 has been met by the World Wildlife Fund and the Nature Conservancy Council.

Royal Navy divers have now located the cylindrical vessel amid the shoals off the little harbour.

The Royal Naval Submarine Museum at Gosport, Hampshire, would very much like to have the Resurgam. Commander Richard Compton-Hall, the curator, believes that if the weather and tide are favourable it could be persuaded to rise again without too much trouble. "The odds are better than even" he said.

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And Mr Don Bell, a local historian, believes that the submarine should not be submerged under a tide of naval memorabilia in far-off Hampshire. All its links are with Birkenhead and this is its natural home," he declared.

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## Tamils leave after residency application fails

By Sarah Bosley

Two of the Tamil refugees in Britain for safety from Sri Lanka flew out again from Heathrow yesterday with their applications to stay rejected.

A Home Office spokesman said he believed that one of the Tamils had gone back to Sri Lanka. The other, who is alleged to have attempted to blackmail him into giving up his seat.

Mr Kilroy-Silk told the constituency party last week that he had been approached by a colleague in the Commons with an offer of a reselection deal.

Mr David Kerr, a spokesman for the constituency party, said: "It is in time for Robert to name names or withdraw the allegations completely. This sort of media coverage does no good to the party at all."

The party said that it alone would decide on the next candidate for the seat.

staging post on their way to Britain.

In the case of a refugee with a one-way ticket from Sri Lanka it will be for the Home Office to decide the destination. A British Airways spokesman said the airline, while recognising its responsibility, would look to immigration authorities for guidance.

In the event of a Tamil wanting a ticket to another European city, rather than Colombo, the authorities would probably advise as to whether he or she might be welcome. He said: "It will not be left up to a ticket clerk."

BA did not know whether any Tamils had been returned on its flights. The spokesman said: "We thought earlier in the week that the Home Office would be sending half a dozen back, but in the end they didn't."

About 30 Tamils are waiting in a special detention unit at Heathrow for their permit applications to be processed, while others are staying with friends or relatives. The future for all of them is uncertain.

Officials have already issued "removal notices" to more than 70 Tamils. In most cases appeals have been made, supported by MPs or the UK Immigration Advisory Service. But the procedure could take up to two months and for most will

be unlikely to succeed. The Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, has already said it is unlikely that the Tamils will qualify for refugee status.

From last Thursday all Tamils wishing to come to Britain have had to apply for visas. Their applications could take at least a month.

The British Council of Churches yesterday wrote to the Home Secretary expressing "strong disagreement" with the decision to require Tamils to obtain visas before travelling to Britain.

The Rev Dr Philip Morgan, general secretary, asked Mr Brittan "to withdraw this new rule which creates untenable distinctions between Sri Lan-

kans and other Commonwealth citizens."

He refused to believe that Sri Lankans would arrive in such large numbers as to endanger the community economically, socially or politically. The visa requirement was "a particularly insensitive and callous way" of responding to the trouble in their country.

"Our knowledge of that situation indicates that it is one of great danger, in which the mere fact of responding to visa is likely to attract unwelcome attention towards the applicant. In these circumstances to prove their need will be granted refugee status sounds very hollow indeed," he said.



Next school year threatened  
with disruption over pay claim

## NUT plans joint campaign with Scots teachers

By John Fairhall and Andrew Montagu

Leaders of more than 250,000 teachers in Scotland, England and Wales are planning joint action next term, claiming that they are ready to carry their pay campaigns into a new school year.

The have already discussed a mass lobby of parliament in the autumn, which would be the biggest combined show of strength organised by the teaching unions. The government would be confronted by teachers with separate aims but united in opposition to its pay policy.

Leaders of the National Union of Teachers, fighting a separate pay campaign in England and Wales, will discuss combined operations with the Educational Institute of Scotland at its annual meeting at Inverness on Thursday.

Mr Fred Jarvis, NUT general secretary, and his president, Mr Gordon Green, are due to attend the conference, which will be followed by a general meeting called to discuss the salaries issue.

The EIS, which has just over 40,000 members in schools, has been taking action throughout the year to back its demand for an independent salaries review. Last week alone about 140,000 pupils were affected by strikes involving 7,000 teachers in 700 schools.

A further round of selective strikes will be called next week and plans have been drawn for the remainder of the Scottish term which ends this month.

Teachers south of the border are taking selective strike action and imposing sanctions. Negotiations broke down on May 23, when the unions unanimously rejected a 5 per cent and a proposal of arbitration.

Mr Jarvis confirmed yesterday that there had been informal talks with the Scots about

a link-up between union members next term. A lobby and rally in London was one of the schemes they hoped to organise, but not, at this stage, simultaneously timed strikes.

There will be more inter-union talks at a British Isles and Ireland group meeting in Ulster, on June 15.

Mr John Pollock, general secretary of the EIS, said that the Scottish union had already indicated that it was prepared to switch to London, a rally by up to 5,000 teachers, due to take place in Edinburgh on June 22.

Joint rallies in border towns had also been proposed. Although the unions have separate objectives, Mr Pollock said, they had common broad aims of decent conditions and proper salaries, however they are achieved.

In an attempt to break the deadlock in the 16-week teachers' pay dispute in England and Wales, the Labour Party's education spokesman, Mr Giles Radice, has called together the party's local authority education leaders. The Labour members of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities and the Association of County Councils will meet at the House of Commons on June 12 when the political balance of these two local authority associations will still not be precisely known.

The changes produced by the May local government elections mean that the AMA will continue to have a Labour majority. Although the Conservatives will have lost their overall majority on the AOC, the balance between Labour, Conservative and Alliance will not be clear until the AOC's annual meeting on June 19 when the new leaders will be elected.

Mr Radice admitted yesterday that he did not have a specific peace formula to put to the meeting he has called.

## Study doubts if Wall is all Hadrian's

Martin Wainwright reports on the study discovering new details from old stones

ROGER ORAM stood on Highfield Crags dangling a plumb-bob over the rubble core of Hadrian's Wall. As the metal choked against a lump of white boulder he patiently drew the stone's outline on his scaled-down survey chart.

It was about the hundredth stone of the day and Mr Oram, an archaeologist with the National Trust, still had to trace its shape from either side of the Wall. The meticulous analysis of the monument, now in its fourth year, is the most detailed study ever made.

It is astonishing that although the Wall has been so well known for so long no one has ever done anything like this before, said Mr Jim Crow, the director of excavations. Every archaeologist in the country has walked along here but they've missed all sorts of things, including an entire Romano-British settlement, which we've turned up.

His deputy, Mr Ralph Mills, said that previous excavations tended to take a limited look: "If you dig a tiny trench you only get a tiny story."

The old grey stone has yielded secrets as rubble is sifted. Whole sections of the Wall, for instance, were glistering white in Roman times with lime leached from the mortar.

"It would have been like a neon light up there," said Mr Crow, pointing to striking white stains on a newly-exposed piece of wall. "You can't imagine a better way of telling the barbarians: 'We are here, don't come any closer.'"

If a Pict had failed to see the Wall and bumped into it, he would have got a shock from a section at Sycamore Gap where the Roman mortar has lasted so well that the nuclear waste authority,



STONE SECRETS: The director of excavations, Jim Crow, and his deputy, Ralph Mills, examining a stretch of the wall at Sycamore Gap. Picture by Garry Weaser

Nirex, is studying it as part of preparations for storing radioactive waste underground.

Mr Crow's team of six, supplemented by volunteers from a 70-year-old granny to teenagers, is also filling in important gaps in the Wall's history. A large rubbish dump has provided the first evidence of activity on the Wall in the last second century AD and a trove of 30 gold coins showed the Wall still standing at its full height of 15 feet in AD 354.

Stone work details recorded by Mr Oram suggest that the rebuilding carried out by the Emperor Septimius Severus in about AD 200.

Other treasured ideas may have to be revised as a result of the survey of land beside the Wall. Pollen from soil cores suggest that the climate was pleasant during much of the Roman occupation.

"The idea of shivering legionaries looking out over desolation is a London-based fallacy, I'm afraid," said Mr Crow.

The excavation, wholly financed by English Heritage, the historic buildings and monuments commission, was launched for environmental rather than archaeological

reasons. The pressure of 150,000 visitors a year on the rocks between Steel Rigg and Housesteads fort was causing serious erosion.

But the rescue work is proving its worth archaeologically, and unearthing of a dramatic new stretch of wall. Removal of collapsed rubble has exposed up to six courses of stone, transforming a meagre barrier into something much more impressive.

"This will be the new picture postcard view," said Mr Mills who is proud that the effect has been achieved without restoration.

Not a stone has been added, in fact the excavation has shifted thousands of tons

of original wall which had collapsed. There has been a wistful talk of selling bits as souvenirs but the probably outcry prevented any serious scheme.

Instead, the stones help repairs elsewhere on the Trust's 1,800-acre estate, lending distinction to ordinary farm walls. A better fate than that of the 30 miles of Wall destroyed in the 1750s to make a military road.

The workmen "beat the stone in pieces," wrote the contemporary traveller, Stukeley. "Every carving in sculpture, altar, milecastle etc. undergoes the same vile havoc from the hands of these wretches."

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But action by Inland Revenue staff is unlikely again to have the kind of impact it did in 1981, when strikes by computer workers had a serious effect on government income and came close to giving civil servants a victory on their pay demands.

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## Overdose risk from drugs that mask problems

Andrew Veitch on the prescriptions for ills that doctors are unable to cure

Mood-changing drugs, often given in dangerous "cocktails" to healthy people for no logical reason, are responsible for nearly two thirds of the overdose cases seen at Britain's leading poisoning treatment centre.

People who poison themselves usually choose drugs prescribed by their GPs, and Dr Laurence Prescott, consultant at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, set out to find what drugs were most common.

The result, published in the British Medical Journal at the weekend, will be seen as an indictment of indiscriminate prescribing by doctors, often in a futile attempt to mask social problems, particularly the misery of unemployment.

He analysed the case histories of 230 people, aged 13 to 83, treated in two months at Edinburgh's regional poisoning treatment centre. Most were women in their twenties, and 104 were men.

Nearly two thirds of patients had taken overdoses of psychotropic (mood-changing) drugs, most of them benzodiazepines (drugs of the same type as Valium and Librium). Half had been given repeat prescriptions, and nearly a third, had been given cocktails of "seemingly illogical combinations."

More than a third of the patients with no psychiatric illness and a normal personality had been given repeat prescriptions, and nearly a third, had been given cocktails of "seemingly illogical combinations."

One 28-year-old man with no psychiatric illness had been prescribed the anti-depressant amitriptyline, lorazepam for anxiety, and two varieties of sleeping pill, temazepam and lorazepam.

Half the patients who were genuinely suffering from depression were being treated with drugs that cause depression as a side-effect.

Self-poisoning has increased dramatically, says Dr Prescott. It is one of the commonest causes of admission to hospital of acutely ill patients.

Most people take overdoses on impulse, he says, because of a crisis in coping with social or personal difficulties. Most have been prescribed psychotropic drugs in the expectation that the burden of their problems will be eased.

Some may be helped. For others, the treatment makes things worse. "Psychotropic drugs may increase suicidal thoughts, cause depression, and predispose to self-poisoning," he says. Increased prescribing has gone hand in hand with an increase in overdoses.

Only a minority of patients have psychiatric illness, for which drug treatment is indicated and most are disadvantaged, disappointed, frustrated, or unhappy because of personal and social problems," Dr Prescott says.

Doctors may think that psychotropic drugs give some comfort and relief of distress which allows these patients to cope more effectively with the problems of life from which there is no other easy escape, but there is no evidence that their regular use benefits those with intractable social problems who repeatedly resort to overdoses.

Dependence on benzodiazepines is a serious problem, and psychotropic drugs may have adverse effects on mood and behaviour which predispose to self-poisoning. They may impair judgment, induce apathy, retardation, and depression; and lower tolerance with irritability and aggressive responses which may be self-directed.

Benzodiazepines and phenothiazines (tranquillisers such as Largactil) may cause severe depression and patients have killed themselves as a result.

Dr Prescott says: "Many patients have been given multiple drugs in seemingly illogical combinations." The quantity taken by some patients was "astounding."

In hopes of happy landing

A Bournemouth travel firm yesterday organised a 30-minute plane trip around the Isle of Wight for passengers with a fear of flying.

The flight from Hurn airport costs £19 including a cocktail, to steady the nerves and a first-time flight certificate signed by the captain.

## Criminal records 'must be revealed'

By Sarah Bosseley

Certain types of offenders should have their criminal records disclosed automatically if they apply to work caring for children, the elderly or vulnerable people, says Ms Harriet Harman, Labour's social services spokeswoman.

Ms Harman made her call for new laws to protect the community as a Home Office committee got up in the wake of the murder of four-year-old Marie Payne by Colin Evans. Despite a serious record of sexual offences against children, Evans had obtained baby-sitting work as a volunteer with Berkshire social services.

Ms Harman told the committee that police record checks should be made on those seeking voluntary or unpaid work as members of the household of children, day group and day nursery staff and people applying to adopt or foster children.

Only those with responsibility for children should be asked to disclose criminal convictions at present.

Legislation should cover children, the elderly, the mentally ill and the physically disabled, Ms Harman said, and contacts between such bodies as social services departments and the police should be formalised to end the current "off the record" revelation of criminal records.

Ms Harman wants a statute which lays down which crimes are disclosable for which jobs. She also wants applicants told of the record check.

Two fundamental principles should be contained in a new law, she told the review. Firstly, children and vulnerable people must be protected and, secondly, the right to privacy must be respected.

Ms Harman is particularly concerned about the possibilities for financial or physical exploitation and abuse in private, profit-making residential homes. She gave one example of fraud in Bedfordshire, where a couple running two old people's homes were convicted of dishonesty involving £26,000 of residents' money.

A new law should be brought in as soon as possible. The present situation is a dangerous mess.

Mr Timothy Mason — challenged by artists

Picture by Chris Hill

## Scottish art collection 'is too dear to keep'

By Jean Stead

THE Scottish Arts Council is planning to dispose of a unique collection of 2,000 works of contemporary Scottish art because it says it can no longer afford to care for them.

The council has been buying original works, including paintings, sculpture, photographs and craftwork since the 1950s. But now it wants to dispose of the entire collection, in spite of the protests of Scottish artists who have contributed their work.

One reason given by Mr Timothy Mason, the council's director, for the decision to let the collection go is that it is no longer contemporary.

This is disputed by artists, and members of the council's art committee, who consider that the collection captures a fruitful and vigorous period of Scottish art which should be retained for posterity. The collection has a paper value of £170,000.

But the council has no suitable gallery, and says it can no longer afford the £9,000 a year it spends on keeping the collection in good condition.

Works are rented out at £15 per year each to individuals and institutions. The Scottish Secretary, Mr George Younger, has named his official Christmas residence in Edinburgh, near the council's headquarters. But administration of this scheme is becoming increasingly demanding.

To care for the collection efficiently would cost £20,000 a year and additional staff, says Mr Mason.

A secret report by the council's working party recommended disposing of the collection. But details of the report leaked out, and, because of the artists' anger, a decision has been postponed pending consideration by the art committee, which will report back in September.

Mr Mason says that the council does not necessarily want to sell the collection, but to find it a home. The council, he says, intends to go on assisting artists by purchasing works, but hopes that this role will increasingly be taken over by business concerns, hospitals and schools.

Many of the artists helped by the council have since become well established. Steven Campbell can no longer meet the demand for his primitive oil paintings in New York.

Others are Ian Fleming and Kate White Ford, the abstract painter. The works represent the most outstanding school of contemporary Scottish art.

The council is also planning four redundancies among the 42 full-time staff at its headquarters, and others will follow if the arts collection goes. The redundancies are opposed by the white collar union, AEMTS, to which 15 members of the staff belong.

## Tax officers given written warning that industrial action can mar their careers

By Richard Norton-Taylor

Tax officials have been warned that their promotion and job prospects could depend on whether they have taken industrial action in disputes over pay and conditions.

The warning comes in a letter sent by Sir Lawrence Airey, chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, which has been circulating throughout his 65,000-strong department. It is believed to be the first time that civil servants have been warned in writing about the possibility of their career prospects being blighted by taking part in industrial action.

"A manager in the Revenue and indeed in the Civil Service as a whole — is selected and appointed to do a job which carries important responsibilities; and these responsibilities include, crucially, service to the public and its continuance, whatever the circumstances and whatever the problems," Sir Lawrence says.

He makes clear that the message applies to relatively junior officials as well as to more senior civil servants.

He says that there is no absolute bar on the promotion of those who have taken industrial action and that there is no arrangement requiring the noting of files with information about any industrial action taken.

But this does not mean that the taking of industrial action is disregarded in all circumstances, the promotion and posting of staff is under consideration: on the contrary, it is one of a number of factors that will be relevant to decisions of this kind.

This reflects a warning already given by Sir Robert Armstrong, Cabinet Secretary and Head of the Home Civil Service, to the First Division Association, which represents top Whitehall officials.

The traditionally moderate Inland Revenue Staff Federation, and the Association of Her Majesty's Inspector of Taxes have become increasingly militant as a result of manpower cuts and the Government's pay policy towards the public sector.

But action by Inland Revenue staff is unlikely again to have the kind of impact it did in 1981, when strikes by computer workers had a serious effect on government income and came close to giving civil servants a victory on their pay demands.

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## Low pay unit attacks youth training scheme as source of cheap labour

Sexual harassment, verbal abuse, unpaid overtime, dirty conditions and wages as low as 45p an hour have been uncovered by a team looking into the plight of working teenagers in the Midlands.

A 16-year-old girl machinist complained that female staff were left in no doubt how they could find an extra £10 in their pay packet by an employer who regularly tried to touch her breast.

A 19-year-old clerk typist received £25 for a 49-hour week, and 18-year-old with 11 O-levels earned £32.25 a week while a young roofer was paid £8 for 12½ hours' overtime.

Other youngsters spoke of spider-infested lavatories, no meal breaks, and getting 10 days' annual holiday after two years' service.

The examples of exploitation and abuse of teenage employees in a region where unemployment is running at 15.3 per cent are contained in a report out today by the West Midlands low pay unit, called Young Workers — the New Pact.

It says the Young Workers' Scheme and the Youth Training Scheme have been used to undermine wages council minimum rates and to create a supply of cheap labour.

The unit alleges that concentration on reducing young workers' wages is part of a wider strategy to cut wages generally.

The report says: "Now the Government intends to introduce other measures to help employers at the expense of young workers. The most imminent and important of these measures is the undermining and abolition of wages councils."

"The likely effect, apart from creating even more hardship for young people, will be a gradual decline in wages, and the probability that wage under-cutting will cause further instability and higher unemployment."

John Ardill adds: Five youth organisations, ranging from Liberals to Communists, have jointly rejected the Government's proposals for wages councils. Their joint submission says that ending the councils or taking young people out of their scope — a likely alternative — would fail to create a significant number of new jobs.

Dr Prescott says: "Many patients have been given multiple drugs in seemingly illogical combinations." The quantity taken by some patients was "astounding."

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## Runcie warns on pockets of violence

By Aileen Ballantyne

The scale and persistence of unemployment is bringing aggression and resentment into the hearts and minds of young people, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, said yesterday.

He told the National Council of the YMCA at service in St James's, Piccadilly, London that the desire of young people to belong and to participate was being frustrated, so that their lives seemed to them pointless and hopeless.

He said there were now large pockets of violence and apathy in all of Britain's big cities.

He praised the YMCA for its initiative in setting up 14 government-approved centres for the long term unemployed. There were no short cut answers to unemployment, and even the future of work itself had become a central issue.

Christians have never valued human beings for their productive capacity, or their salary-earning potential, he said. "We believe that in the

## Gas may be next move to halt Super Rat's march

as Ratty or Roland but the Black Rat, which carried the flea that brought bubonic plague to London 320 years ago, still thrives in parts of Birkenhead and London.

In 1665 the total death toll from the plague exceeded 68,000 in seven months. The last recorded plague death in this country was in 1927.

Rats, which have always entered Britain as shipping stowaways, have also taken to the airways. Last year a Black Rat was killed aboard a jumbo jet at Gatwick,

airport where it had been feasting on a cargo of day-old chicks. Since bubonic plague is still endemic in South-east Asia, Central and South America, there's a permanent rat alert on incoming flights.

Sometimes, Black Rats evade detection by local authorities because they live on roof tops, while the far more numerous and larger Brown Rats live in sewers.

Brown Rats are not very healthy to have around either. They sometimes carry Weil's disease, a form of

jaundice resulting in 25 to 30 cases a year and eight or nine deaths.

Rats are estimated to spoil about 2 million tons of foodstuffs a year and have caused death, fire and flood by chewing through gas and water pipes and power cables.

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## OVERSEAS NEWS

Liberals say relations with Eastern bloc could be harmed

## FDP warns Kohl against Star Wars

From Anna Tomford in Bonn

The liberal Free Democratic Party, the junior partner in Chancellor Kohl's coalition, has warned the Government against becoming the only European country to join in Star Wars research and said it favoured participation in the French-initiated Eureka technology project.

At a small scale party conference attended by one quarter of the FDP's national delegates, members called for a prevention of an arms race in space and said that existing defence strategies must be maintained.

Their stopped short of an outright rejection of President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative, but said in a resolution adopted unanimously: "The West German Government must on no account consider participation in SDI alone, but must seek a common West European response." Otherwise Bonn's relations with Eastern Europe could be harmed, the FDP chairman, Dr. Martin Bangemann, had laid down four conditions the FDP was attaching to Germany's possible participation in SDI research. They were: full equality for all participants, a

united European stance, an unrestricted mutual flow of technological information, and no automatic realisation of the military plans after the research phase.

The vote gives strong backing to the Foreign Minister and former FDP chairman, Mr. Genscher, who has been lobbying hard to counter the impression by Chancellor Kohl that Bonn had basically decided in favour of SDI. It is also likely to increase tension within the government coalition over the issue.

Dr. Kohl, under pressure from the FDP, has lately watered down his position on SDI, but at the same time left his options open. He has also firmly committed himself to a constructive German role in setting up a European technology community.

The Strategic Defence Initiative has also caused severe tension between Paris and Bonn after President Mitterrand and Dr. Kohl failed to agree on a common European position. The French President, who has made clear that France will not take part in SDI research, said bluntly that Bonn and Paris were taking "different roads" on the matter. Leader comment, page 12

## British plan to monitor Eureka

By Patrick Keatley, Diplomatic Correspondent

BRITAIN has proposed the setting-up of a task force to study the potential size and scope of the European technology agency which President Mitterrand is keen to establish.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, in a letter to the French Foreign Minister, Mr. Roland Dumas, has suggested that the setting-up of the task force should take high priority at the coming summit conference of EEC leaders in Milan on June 28 and 29.

Rather than let the summit get bogged down in time-consuming clashes over Star Wars, the proposal for a task force or study group would be a face-saving way of pushing the issue on to the back-burner so that the Milan meeting can get on with more important matters.

The French plan, codenamed Eureka, stands for the European Research Coordination Agency, which is seen by President Mitterrand as a kind of civilian alternative to President Reagan's SDI research programme.

But Mrs Thatcher and the Foreign Secretary, who have already given their support to the research phase of SDI, believe that there is nothing incompatible in British participation in both.



NOT FLOATING: Supporters of the pro-Soviet Greek Communist Party, KKE, wave flags and banners at a rally. Picture by Don McPhee

## Warning from Karamanlis stirs up voters

From Campbell Page in Athens

A statement by Greece's elder statesman, Mr. Constantine Karamanlis, in support of the conservative opposition, has stirred the voters to think about the country's future.

Political observers were divided on the former president's intervention: some said Mr. Karamanlis, who founded the main opposition party, New Democracy, had waited too long before speaking out; others believe that by issuing this statement a few hours before the election campaign closed, he had timed it perfectly to influence voters against the ruling Greek Socialist Movement, Pasok.

The statement, formally an appeal to voters to choose wisely, was clearly hostile to Pasok. Mr. Karamanlis, who said he had left active politics and did not want to be involved in the election, said he could only repeat previous warnings about the dangers and problems facing the country.

Recalling his remark when he resigned from the presidency in March about coming developments which he could not support, he said: "Since that time I have ascertained that the country could be led into a dangerous domestic and foreign impasse."

Already there is in the nation a feeling of uncertainty and confusion, and the general view is that the elections will greatly influence the future. "We have as a people a rich

but bitter experience of past adventures, and now we do not have the excuse of being misled if we do not make good use of this experience and lead our country into new adventures."

Pasok, commenting on the statement, said Greeks were mature enough to decide their own fate and did not need self-appointed protectors or saviours.

Mr. Karamanlis, Conservative Party leader and prime minister before the 1977 elections, returned home in 1974 after almost 11 years of exile in Paris to restore democracy. After founding the revised Conservative Party, New Democracy, he won two elections. In 1980, during a second term as prime minister, he was elected President.

Mr. Karamanlis, aged 78, believes that a strong presidency is essential in Greece to guarantee that competition between parties and parliamentary battles do not overstep sensible limits.

He resigned on March 10 after the Socialist Prime Minister, Mr. Andreas Papandreu, withdrew his expected support for a second presidential term. This was followed by a controversy over new presidential elections and a government decision to reduce presidential powers in line with Pasok's belief that Greece should be a presidential republic.

In his final campaign speech Mr. Papandreu returned to the theme of Greece's independent foreign policy.

## US plan to boost farm exports falls flat

From Michael White in Washington

The Administration's \$2 billion export bonus scheme to win back agricultural markets lost to "unfair" EEC competition is being scaled down and delayed as it runs into practical difficulties at home.

The Agriculture Secretary, Mr. John Block, was due to announce the scheme yesterday, but it was delayed by a last-minute change in the scheme whereby purchasers of US agriculture products would be offered the incentive of a free commodity "bonus" by June 1.

Instead, his department issued vague guidelines as part of the weekend designed to assuage US farmers' fears and without specifying which countries and commodities would be targeted in what is billed as a three-year programme.

The hastily-conceived plan, which has aroused fury in Brussels, has been received with a surprising lack of enthusiasm here too, even by the agricultural interests it was supposed to help. Farmers have been concerned that the practical effect of putting additional US products like grain on the world market will be further to lower the price.

Their Congressmen have disagreed about how to implement the scheme and expressed fears that even a limited agricultural trade war may hit the wrong countries and probably end up benefiting big buyers like the Russians.

In addition the deal conceals as part of the congressional row over the Reagan Budget has offended other departments, notably the State Department and the trade and budget offices.

Friday night's guidelines stressed that the prospective sales to be targeted towards markets where export-subsidised products, notably the

EEC's, are judged to have benefited unfairly, should meet the criterion of "additionality." This means that they should be extra sales rather than displacing existing ones.

They should also be targeted clearly at offending countries—Brazilian poultry and some eastern bloc exporters—and should be "revenue neutral" in not costing the US Commodity Credit Corporation any more to give away than it would cost to keep the commodity in question in storage.

In Congress some people, like Senator Mark Andrews, have called for a \$2 billion subsidy for US food stockpiles, while others, including Senator Jesse Helms, have warned against flooding the market.

The US is still a net \$14 billion exporter of food, but exports have recently been revised downwards for 1985 for the third time.

Blowing whistles, banging placards and chanting "no contract, no work," the strikers kept up a constant barrage of noise outside the hotels during the night.

"We don't want to inconvenience guests and we have urged our people to be respectful. We don't condone any mischief," a spokesman for the strikers' union, the 25,000-strong Hotel and Motel Trades Council, said.

Plaza's managing director, Mr. Jeffrey Flowers, said he was making beds along with other managers and about 200 helpers, mostly college students, hired to replace the strikers.

"We're cooking meals, making beds, emptying the garbage. We're coping well. The guests are happy. We've had no complaints," he said. Two of the 45 hotels affected quickly reached agreement with the union, which has vowed to spread the walkout to 100 more hotels across the city.

Tempers flared outside some hotels as workers hired to replace the strikers entered the hotels and lorries arrived to deliver supplies. Three people were arrested outside the Waldorf-Astoria and one outside the Parker Meridian for disorderly conduct.

Pickets shouting "seabs, seabs" set down in front of a hotel to try to prevent the delivery of supplies to the Waldorf-Astoria. One person was arrested.

New York hotel workers earn an average \$315 a week. The union has turned down the employers' offer of a 4.5 per cent wage rise and is seeking 7 per cent.

## Sleeping rough in NY city

NEW YORK: Whistling, chanting strikers paraded outside world famous hotels yesterday while managers made beds and disposed of rubbish on the second day of New York's hotel strike.

Guests arriving at such glittering hotels as the Plaza, Waldorf-Astoria and the Pierre had to negotiate their way through crowds of pickets shouting, "go home, go home. No water, no food, no elevator."

The strike began on Saturday when maids, bellboys, cooks, housekeepers, cleaners and barmen walked off the job after Pay talks broke down.

Blowing whistles, banging placards and chanting "no contract, no work," the strikers kept up a constant barrage of noise outside the hotels during the night.

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## Border attack inquiry opened

From Tony Jenkins in Managua

Relations between Nicaragua and Costa Rica have been strained again after an attack on a Costa Rican Civil Guard patrol which left at least one man dead, four injured, and three missing.

The Costa Rican Government has not yet formally accused the Sandinista army of staging the attack and says it is "investigating the incident." However, the Costa Rican media after interviewing the survivors, claim that Sandinista troops ambushed the 16-member patrol inside Costa Rican territory and kidnapped the three missing men.

In a speech in Managua at the weekend the Nicaraguan President, Mr. Daniel Ortega, said: "We reject this accusation." He announced that he had asked the Contadora regional peace group to convene a meeting of a bilateral border commission to examine the evidence.

Mr. Ortega said he was "pre-occupied" by the incident and he blamed it on a "campaign of tension" organised by the US.

In an attack on the Reagan Administration he called the US Government "murderers" and "terrorists." However, he repeated earlier calls for bilateral talks between Managua and Washington to be resumed. He revealed that on May 28 the State Department had said: "It neither accepts nor rejects the resumption of the Manzanillo talks broken off by the US in January."

Costa Rica has no army, but the Civil Guard is a heavily armed paramilitary police force which also doubles as a frontier patrol.

The attack occurred near the San Juan river which divides the two countries on the Atlantic seaboard. The thick jungle in the area provides cover for the US-backed Arde counter-revolutionary force of some 2,000 men. Under the leadership of Mr. Eden Pastora Arde has been fighting to overthrow the Sandinistas for the past two years.

Last month Sandinista troops crossed the northern border with Honduras to attack camps in that country, forcing the Honduran army to move the border away from the area. However, in the Costa Rican capital, San Jose, some politicians have already started to blame Arde for the ambush.

In April one of Mr. Pastora's senior lieutenants, Mr. Harold Martinez, deserted from Arde, warning that the organisation was planning incidents such as that which occurred on Friday.

A Costa Rican peasant union leader, Mr. Jose Picado, is reported by the Nicaraguan news agency (ANN) to have received information from his members in San Juan that Arde was responsible. In the past few weeks the Costa Rican army has been patrolling the area to prevent Arde from establishing camps. Mr. Picado says the attack was a reprisal.

Observers in San Jose say that the Legislative Assembly there is unlikely to debate the continuing use of Costa Rican territory by Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries.

Peru's national electoral board has officially proclaimed Alan Garcia, of the centre-left Apra Party, as the next President. The announcement ends debate as to whether a run-off election was constitutionally required. Mr. Garcia will take office on July 28.

The board's announcement on Saturday followed the much-delayed completion of the official count of the voting in April's general election. The final results showed that Mr. Garcia, aged 38, won 45.7 per cent of the vote, more than double the 21.3 per cent of his nearest rival, Mr. Alfonso Barrantes, the mayor of Lima,

of the United Left Front.

The board ruled that Mr. Barrantes's decision not to contest a run-off ballot was constitutionally permissible.

Mr. Garcia faces problems of a sagging economy and a Communist guerrilla war. The anti-government war by the Maoist Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) guerrillas has killed over 6,000 people in five years, and left 26 of Peru's 19 provinces under a state of emergency.

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Paras take key valley

SOVIET paratroopers have been airlifted into the battle for Afghanistan's strategic Khamd valley and Soviet armoured forces have seized half the valley after a week of heavy fighting, guerrilla groups reported in Islamabad yesterday.

The groups said that Soviet paratroopers had advanced to a top-level valley, forcing the Mujahideen to retreat. Forty Soviet helicopters dropped hundreds of paratroopers in one attack. — AP.

**Bribe penalty** SIX SENIOR employees at an Odessa technological institute have been jailed for taking bribes totalling more than 60,000 roubles (\$55,000). Invidia reported yesterday that they had helped the examination results of candidates who handed over substantial sums of money. — Reuters.

**Spy swap?** SOUTH AFRICAN spies Dieter Gerhardt and his wife Ruth could be exchanged for the Soviet Jewish dissident, Anatoly Shcharansky, the Johannesburg Sunday Times reported. The newspaper quoted unnamed sources as saying that a top-level spy swap, involving the Gerhardts, Western agents held in Eastern bloc countries and Soviet dissidents was being negotiated. — Reuters.

**Fiesta murder** GUNMEN on motorcycles drove into fiesta crowds and killed a radio commentator and an official in Cebu, central Philippines, on Saturday. Nabakondonor Velez, who broadcast a nightly public affairs programme, frequently criticised communism.

**Bomb fatality** A MAN died at the Hanover trade fair ground at the weekend when a bomb exploded, apparently as he was preparing it. Police said that bomb-making materials were found at the victim's home. — Reuters.

**Cocaine seized** MORE than half a tonne of cocaine valued at \$200 million was seized yesterday in a raid on a fishing boat in a Miami bay. It was the third giant cocaine seizure in Florida in less than a month. — Reuters.

**Lot of bull** A SWAZI politician has told Swazi women to forget any idea of equality with men. Women's liberation would never come to Swaziland, Mr. A. K. Bhebe, a member of the ruling Supreme Council of State, told women at a meeting in Mbabane to mark the UN Decade for Women. Speaking on a behalf of the Queen Regent, he illustrated his speech with the example of a cattle breeder making more profit from a bull than a cow. "The reason for this is obvious," he said. "Male cattle are stronger, just like men." — Reuters.

**Border attack** Relations between Nicaragua and Costa Rica have been strained again after an attack on a Costa Rican Civil Guard patrol which left at least one man dead, four injured, and three missing.

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## Shi'ites storm Lebanon camp

Beirut: Shi'ite Muslim militiamen stormed a Palestinian refugee camp in south Lebanon yesterday. The two sides also clashed in two Beirut refugee camps.

Other fighting between Christian and Muslim militias flared in the Lebanese capital and in the south in the latest round in Lebanon's 10-year-old civil war.

The leaders of the Beirut refugee camps reported widespread disease and famine and appealed for help.

The two-week old Shi'ite-Palestinian war spread to the south when Shi'ite Amal militiamen swept into the Al-Bass refugee camp near Tyre, 40 miles south of Beirut.

Amal took five gunmen from the camp. No casualties were reported in Al-Bass, which has an estimated population of 10,000.

An international Red Cross team yesterday brought 29 wounded from the Bourj al-Barajneh camp in south Beirut. Rescuers said many others remain trapped inside.

Shi'ite Amal militiamen dragged two wounded men from the ambulances, ripping off their bandages to check they had been hurt and were not fighters trying to escape.

One of the Palestinians, Mohammed Sleiman, aged 35, was dragged out twice before the six ambulances reached a hospital in the Druze-held Shweifat district.

"I was lucky," he told reporters. "One of the Amal fighters recognised me. He used to be a friend of mine. He made them let me go."

Mr Sleiman, who was shot in the hand earlier yesterday, said that hundreds of Palestinians have been killed in Bourj al-Barajneh since Amal launched its assault on May 19.

"They're digging pits for mass graves," he said. "They put 20 or 30 bodies in the graves. Things are very bad. There's no water. The children are dying."

Palestinian spokesmen claimed that disease is spreading in the camps, including what is believed to be cholera.

Police said that at least two people were killed and 18 wounded in overnight fighting that strained a ceasefire called by Amal and observed by the Palestinians on Friday. AP.

Shamir firmly against talks with joint Arab delegation

## US-Israeli rift widens on Hussein peace plan

From Ian Black in Jerusalem

Differences between Israel and the US over ways to pursue Middle East peace sharpened yesterday after Washington's warm welcome for King Hussein's proposal for direct negotiations between Israel and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

After a weekend of uncertainty, the degree of the divergence between the two countries dawned on the Israeli government yesterday when the Prime Minister, Mr Shimon Peres, received a message from the US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, detailing exactly what King Hussein had promised in his talks in Washington last week.

The only bright spot for Israel in Mr Shultz's message is the reiteration of traditional US opposition to holding an international Middle East peace conference. Otherwise, it appears to spell the beginning of a significant rift between Washington and Jerusalem.

The Israeli Foreign Minister and Likud leader, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, who arrived in London yesterday, said on departure that the proposed talks with a joint delegation was contrary to the Government's position.

Although the US, like Israel, refuses to deal with the PLO, Washington has made it clear that it would hold talks with members of the Palestine National Council, the PLO's "parliament-in-exile".

Mr Shamir said: "The PNC is an integral part of the PLO: furthermore, this body is the mind and soul of the PLO. We are therefore opposed to their participation and we see it as a departure from the hitherto accepted route for promoting negotiations between Israel and the Arab countries."

Mr Peres told the Israeli Cabinet that King Hussein had told the Americans that he was ready to conduct direct negotiations with Israel this

year on the basis of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, traditionally interpreted as recognising Israel's right to secure borders. The king also repeated his old preference for a settlement leading to a Jordanian-Palestinian federation rather than an independent Palestinian state.

Mr Shultz noted in his message to Mr Peres that King Hussein's declarations went far beyond any public pronouncements made by Arab leaders in the past. Most important, perhaps, the king's position had the approval of the PLO leader, Mr Yasser Arafat, and the organisation's executive committee, he said.

The king also agreed to a meeting between US officials and the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. The Americans have been seeking the king told the US, however, that this should only be preparatory.

Mr Shamir said he would make this position clear in talks in London, Paris and Copenhagen this week.

Reaction here to the Shultz message was immediate and sharp. The Likud deputy prime minister, Mr David Levy, called for the proposed talks between the US and the joint Arab delegation to be rejected. "If we don't act swiftly and decisively, there may be the most serious consequences," he said.

Mr Peres, the labour leader, speaking with the caution required of a man in the difficult position of head of an unwieldy bipartisan national unity Government, said Israel was pleased with any progress towards peace, but would not countenance contact with the PLO.

Mr Peres has some factors on his side—particularly the suspicion that, despite King Hussein's promise, it will not prove simple to get the PLO to cooperate in a process which does not give it recognition as a full partner in the search for peace.

## Tanker war moves north

Bahrain: Iran's air attack at the weekend on a container ship in the north-west Gulf may mark a shift in its tactics in the "tanker war" with Iraqi shipping sources in the region say.

The raid on the 15,000-ton Oriental Importers, Iran's most northerly strike against merchant shipping since the tanker war began early last year, was carried out by F4 Phantom jets newly based at the Iranian port of Bushehr, they said. Most previous Iranian strikes on shipping were about 250 miles to the south-east, midway between Qatar and Iran, and launched from Lavan Island, east of Qatar.

Iran reported fresh Iraqi attacks on its cities yesterday. The national news agency, IRNA, said that the latest Iraqi air incursions included one over Lavan, about 130 miles east of Baghdad across the Iran-Iraq border, and another over Orumiyeh, in west Azerbaijan province.

Sources said that some Phantoms had been moved from Lavan to Bushehr to widen the area of Iranian strikes on shipping and to boost defences at Iran's main oil terminal at Kharg Island. Bushehr is about 40 miles south-east of Kharg, which, sources said, came under heavy attack from Iraqi fighters on Thursday night.

Iraq said that facilities at the island were set ablaze. The shipping sources said that Kharg had lacked fighter cover to augment ground-to-air missiles and fixed and mobile 20mm anti-aircraft batteries protecting its oil installations, some of which are underground.

"Up to now Iran has relied on a wall of flak to fend off attacks, but this has sometimes been ineffective, because many attacking planes fired missiles when out of the range of anti-aircraft guns," one source said.

Sources said that, although Iran's Phantoms, supplied by the United States before the Shah was overthrown in 1979, were inferior in capability to many of the Iraqi jets, they were an added deterrent to raids on Kharg.

But they said that new tactics heightened the risk of another confrontation with Saudi F15 fighters, which patrol the kingdom's coast and in June last year shot down an intruding Iranian F4. — Reuters.



Members of several unions demonstrate in Johannesburg last month after being evicted by police from a building where they had gathered for a May Day meeting

## Black workers search for unity

From Patrick Laurence in Johannesburg

REPRESENTATIVES of thousands of black workers meet in Soweto next week-end in an attempt to forge unity between the emerging, and largely black, trade unions.

On the agenda will be a draft constitution for a wider federation of black trade unions. This is unlikely to be formally adopted at the meeting because unions have been invited which were not party to the original unity deliberations and drafting of the constitution or which, for one reason or another, withdrew from them. The Soweto talks are expected to set the scene for greater unity.

The unity unions have, as it were, sacrificed the prospect of speedy fulfilment of a less embracing form of unity for the dream of a far wider coalition.

Unions already committed in principle and whose representatives helped draft the constitution include the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa), the General Workers' Union and the Food and Canning Workers Union.

Unions now drawn into the Soweto meeting include the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) (whose

key leaders are among 16 people facing charges of treason) and the General and Allied Workers' Union.

The emergence of black trade unions as a force, first at workplaces then in the broader political arena, has perhaps been the most important development here in the past six years.

In 1978 the Wiehahn commission's first report paved the way for formal recognition of black trade unions. Between 1980 and 1983 the number of registered black unions rose from less than 60 to nearly 470, and unregistered black unions increased from under 170 to more than 270. Their self-assertiveness has grown as rapidly.

At first the ruling National Party hoped that bringing black unions within the framework of industrial law would allow tighter control, but it became apparent that the unions, while generally forced to operate within the constraints of laws designed to curb strikes, were by no means neutered.

The six years since the first Wiehahn report can be divided roughly into two phases. In the first, the major emerging unions eschewed involvement in wider political issues, concentrating instead on building up support by addressing them-

selves to improving wages and working conditions.

In the second phase, however, trade unions clearly and unmistakably took a political stand.

Fosatu-affiliated unions initially adopted the toughest stand against political involvement: refusing to affiliate to the United Democratic Front was the clearest manifestation of its determination to build a genuine workers' movement and to avoid subjecting workers' interests to politicians.

But pressures on unions to take sides, on issues ranging from denial of the parliamentary vote to blacks to detention without trial, were inexorable.

The turning point came last November, when leaders of the Congress of South African Students sought collective backing for a series of community-related, rather than factory floor-based demands.

Both Fosatu and Cusa gave their blessing to a two-day stay-at-home strike—a huge success which crippled large sectors of the economy in South Africa's industrial heartland.

Six months later the death of Fosa's leader, Mr Andries Ratsela, shortly after his release from detention, again spurred unions into collective action.

Both strikes' significance lay in that they represented a convergence of interests between workers, students and the urban black community at large.

From the Government's perspective, the burgeoning black trade unions represent the genie who, having been allowed out of the bottle, threatens to get out of control.

The one weakness in the black trade union movement is incipient rivalry between the various unions. Hence the moves, now coming to fruition, to achieve unity of purpose. Key unions have been involved in such discussions since 1981.

Early talks about unity were made difficult by the expulsion of the South African Allied Workers' Union, ostensibly because it is not an industry-based union but rarely because of its perceived obstructionist approach. Fosatu and Cusa now have arranged the re-admission to the talks of Saawu.

The unity unions, as they are now known, have set October as a target date for unification. Its achievement will be vital for the black unions' future if they hope to avoid the interminable strife which has partially crippled South Africa's black political movements.

# Who's nicked the most villains?

'Ello, 'ello, 'ello, what's all this then? Could the mild-mannered gent with the glasses rival *Dempsey & Makepeace*, LWT's most illustrious crime fighters? Certainly.

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Leaders tour Bangladesh as more die of cholera

# Security dominates India and Sri Lanka talks on Tamils

From Eric Silver in New Delhi

A first round of talks yesterday between the leaders of India and Sri Lanka laid emphasis on security aspects of the island's Tamil crisis, authoritative sources said.

The Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and President Junius Jayewardene began with a 50-minute discussion without aides on both the political and security issues of the unrest between majority Sinhalese and minority Tamils.

They then called in their security advisers, the Indian Defence Minister, Mr Narasimha Rao and the Sri Lankan Security Minister, Mr Lalith Athulathumudali, for a further one hour of talks.

Mr Gandhi and Mr Jayewardene then flew together to Bangladesh to tour cyclone-ravaged areas as a gesture of south Asian solidarity and to share the grief of President Ershad and his people.

The two leaders were expected to continue their talks on the flight to and from Dhaka, the source said.

Mr Rao and Mr Athulathumudali had separate talks at which the sources said they were expected to consider ways of ending separatist Tamil guerrilla violence and reprisal actions by the security forces.

Although Mr Gandhi issued his invitation to summit five months ago, it was the Sri Lankan President who decided the time was now ripe. He evidently recognises that with-

out Indian assistance he cannot restore a semblance of law and order, let alone revive negotiations with the Tamil minority. India is insisting, however, that it will intervene only if Mr Jayewardene goes beyond his previous offer of district-wide autonomy for the Tamils in northern and eastern Sri Lanka. They must be shown a chance of wider control over their own affairs.

Meanwhile, the Sikh week of protest to commemorate the

**TAMIL separatist guerrillas** have killed five civilians and severely wounded three others in raids on villages in Sri Lanka's Trincomalee district, the Information Ministry said in Colombo yesterday. "Fifty dwellings also were destroyed in the terrorist attack," the Ministry said.—AP.

first anniversary of the Indian army's assault on the Golden Temple began peacefully at the weekend.

The security forces remained on full alert throughout the north, with troops reinforcing the police at airports, road, and rail terminals. In Delhi three young Sikhs were arrested after the police had seized 52 empty grenade shells and bomb-making equipment.

said to be connected with last month's rash of terrorist bombings that killed 85 civilians.

At Bombay airport, immigration officers detained nine

Sikh youths who arrived on a Lufthansa flight from Frankfurt. The nine had shaved their beards and cut their hair but their passport photographs showed them wearing the traditional beards and turbans.

**Amin Chowdhury adds from Dhaka:** At least 100 people have died of cholera in Bangladesh within a week of the disaster which killed several thousand people, the country's newspapers said yesterday.

Officials and relief workers have confirmed the outbreak of widespread cholera in many islands in the Bangladesh coast. Among the epidemic hit islands are Urirchar, Char Clerk, Sandwip and Sonagazi, which are also areas worst affected by killer waves from the Bay of Bengal and the cyclone on May 25.

Acute shortage of pure drinking water and a deterioration in the overall sanitation in the coastal villages are responsible for the spread of cholera, according to local sources. Decomposed carcasses are still to be cleared from many villages. Despite government efforts to sink tubewells and supply drinking water by relief helicopters, lack of clean water is still the biggest problem.

Tidal waves have swept over wells and salt water has replaced all reservoirs of fresh water. Islanders have also complained to reporters that not enough water purifying tablets have been distributed in many villages.

## Plans to protect Gandhi

New Delhi: Indian intelligence men have left for the US, France, Egypt, and Algeria to ensure foolproof security during the visits of the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the United News of India (UNI) said. The officials were to work with local security agencies to try to thwart any attempts by Sikh extremists to disrupt Mr Gandhi's tour, which starts on Wednesday when he leaves for Cairo.

The officials have filed on suspected Sikh extremists living abroad, particularly in the US and Europe.

Mr Gandhi refused to cancel his visit to the US after the Federal Bureau of Investigation said last month it had foiled a plot by Sikh extremists to kill him during the trip.

His trip coincides with what Sikh militants have termed Genocide Week to commemorate the storming by the army one year ago of their sect's holiest shrine, the Golden Temple in Amritsar.

The Punjab English-language newspaper 'The Tribune' said in a report on the security measures that a militant Sikh leader recently toured Britain, France and Algeria and held meetings with Sikh extremists to plan Mr Gandhi's assassination.

It said that Kanwar Singh fled to Pakistan last year during the Golden Temple storming and was now living in western Europe.

"According to intelligence reports he had already deputed his son to recruit Sikh terrorists for his job. These persons according to the sources had been trained in Pakistan in the use of arms," the newspaper said.—Reuter.



Sikhs passing through a metal detector in New Delhi at the weekend as they entered a Congress (I) party convention organised by the Delhi Sikh Gurdwara management committee. The weekend marked the beginning of

Genocide Week, a term used by Sikh militants to protest against last year's assault by the army on the Golden Temple. In the Punjab capital of Chandigarh, the President of Sikh Akali Dal, Mr Harchand Longowal, said the week would be peaceful.

## Threat to Congress unity

NEW DELHI: A crisis loomed in the ruling Congress (I) party yesterday, after a last-minute attempt to resolve a party squabble failed and a top regional leader resigned.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi tried to persuade Vasant Rao Patil not to resign as chief minister of Maharashtra state, which is India's second largest city.

Despite Mr Gandhi's assurance of support, Mr Patil resigned on Saturday night, throwing the local party machinery into disarray.

The Press Trust of India said that Mr Patil's resignation was in protest against the party high command's decision last week to appoint Prabhu Rao the new leader of the Congress (I) in Maharashtra.

Mr Patil, who has been chief minister of the state for two years, was angry over the choice of Prabhu Rao, because he had told party headquarters he found it difficult to work with him.

Mr Gandhi told reporters after speaking to Mr Patil yesterday that there was a need for a new state party leader, because Congress (I) was not working well in Maharashtra.

Congress (I) has lost ground in the state since winning seats during last December's national election.

The party was heavily defeated in last month's municipal elections in Bombay.

The city's new mayor is a member of the right-wing Hindu Shiv Sena party, which opposes the influx of millions of non-Maharashtrian migrant workers to Bombay.—Reuter.

## Zhao to stress hi-tech

By Patrick Keating, Diplomatic Correspondent

The potential for British sales to China in hi-tech equipment will be stressed in the week-long visit to Britain by Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister.

Mr Zhao leads a seven-man team which is the most senior delegation from China to visit this country for six years.

There will be trips to Cambridge and Scotland, where the Chinese will see some of the latest developments in computer technology.

The encouraging signal which has come from Peking preceding the visit is that the Chinese want to see Britain gaining a much larger proportion of its total trade, and that the Chinese welcome the emphasis on high technology items in British sales to their markets.

The most crucial meeting of the visit in many ways comes tomorrow morning, when the heads of some of Britain's chief banking and industrial organisations, including Hawker-Siddeley, ICI, GEC, British Aerospace, and the CBI, will meet the delegation.

There is also hope of a sale to China of the latest mining equipment.

The Chinese leader will have talks with Mrs Thatcher on two occasions during the week, and the group will be guests of honour at a dinner this evening at Downing Street.

China yesterday stressed its shared concern with Europe about the nuclear arms race between the superpowers. The official press hailed Mr Zhao's trip to Britain, West Germany, and the Netherlands, saying it would boost trade and reinforce world peace.

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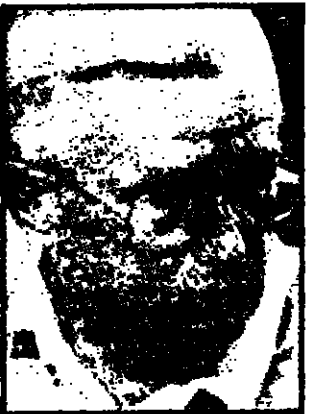
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# Media File....

THE cast list of Professor Peacock's committee of inquiry into the funding of the BBC has done little to dampen doubts that it intends to provide the rationale for bringing in the ads. The broadcasting fraternity at first glance quite liked the look of it. ex-Guardian editor and BBC man, famous Thames presenter, Oxford philosopher and radio name, and so on — but closer inspection has suggested a more hawkish disposition than for widely differing reasons. Time will tell. But as the group met for the first time last Thursday another voice was insisting that the Government at least has an open



Alastair Hetherington — ex-Guardian editor and BBC man

mind on the advertising issue. Mr Giles Shaw, currently the Home Office's broadcasting minister (I put it like that not to suggest an imminent reshuffle, but they do seem to come and go these days), was addressing the Advertising Association, in tones less gnomish than some such utterances.

"It is generally agreed that the licence fee system is not perfect, and as a government does not dissent from that view," he said. "The licence fee is horrendously expensive to collect and easier to evade than the corporation or the Government would wish. Moreover, at a time of increasing consumer choice, the concept of a licence fee to fund the BBC as the baseline payment for all viewers must be questioned. Nevertheless, one important feature of the licence fee system is the fact that it preserves the BBC's constitutional independence from day-to-day interference by governments."

Direct Government funding was ruled out partly for this reason. "But," Shaw added, "on advertising — whatever the Times may say — we have an open mind. This reference to another organ, interposed into the prepared text, is taken by scholars to indicate a certain ministerial impatience with being told what to think. Perhaps Peacock will take the same stance."

The ex-marketing man from Rowntree's Mackintosh had cooler clues for TV. Ministers are now studying the report on recasting the Levy, and hope for an early decision. "A disincentive to cost-consciousness" in TV, was what Giles Shaw called the present set-up, however, observing that this too had a bearing on the BBC's costs.

Whereupon he admonished his Savoy-fed hosts in his sternest tones: "Let me stress that if you wish to see a further period of substantial growth in advertising activity and revenue then costs must be contained and management must take a firm grip on these inflationary pressures which inevitably arise in a situation of over-demand. The advertiser as well as the viewer must get value for his money."

Peter Fiddick  
Media Editor

nine am, that one of the Breakfast Time presenters, the glamorous Debbie Greenwood, hadn't actually been shunted aside in favour of the graver Bough and Ross team — she had been in Brussels all the time, as a Liverpool fan, and was now to be seen interviewed by someone else about her experience.

It was, in a word, a bad day for the electronic village, the message rubbed in by seeing Breakfast Time fall for the notion of having Mr Robert Maxwell on to announce his newspaper's Brussels Disasters Appeal, a play from which the Mirror made most mileage two days in a row. The politicians and chairman went the rounds, with the psychologists in their wake, not that anyone really gave John Williams a chance to delve into his knowledge of the terraces, any more than they tried getting the returning fans to sit down and talk in detail about what they had seen. The tabloids do the vivid one-liner bit better.

By Friday, of course, it was a whole new ball-game, so to speak. Breakfast telly was back to the regular mix. Fleet Street was back to its regular level of hard-selling contentiousness. (6 Soccer Nazis Boast We Did It — Sun.) Fuller eye-witness accounts emerged, along with the details of wrecked and looted cafes and shops. And with the weekend came a whole new wave of print was coming, while television was taking its regular break from reality.

For some newspapers, there was one other issue: whether the BBC should have shown the non-match, just because UEFA chose to run it. I had no stomach for watching it, but I think both were right. The risk of further violence was horrendous. And for thousands of people, the knowledge that football was being played would have been confirmation that the carnage had ended, and that someone would tell them if it was not. Would some old movie have seemed in better taste?

"outside" journalists sufficiently known and trusted by the NUM who could have helped handle press queries. Two steps in that direction, one of them mentioned by Patrick Wintour in his article. During the strike, the National Union of Journalists made a wonderful gesture of solidarity with the miners by providing the wages of a press officer, an NUJ member, for the Durham NUM. Also, during the strike and since the union has had vital help from outside journalists.

Maybe there's hope... but even these changes can't touch the heart of the matter. While it would be dishonest of me to ignore the sympathetic features on aspects of the dispute produced by such Guardian journalists as Patrick Wintour, John Seed, and Peter Hetherington, as well as others in press and broadcasting, such interjections were like feathers in the eye of a cyclone of vilification, distortion and untruth reflected daily in headlines, news story introductions, newspaper cartoons and editorials.

The NUM supports and is actively involved with the Campaign for Press and Broadcasting Freedom's attempts to challenge media bias and distortion, and we welcome their booklet, Media Hits The Pits, analysing media coverage of the coal dispute. However, we feel that trade unions must wake up to the fact that there are other ways to their members' hearts, minds and support than through the danger zone of the mass media.

For trade unions, communication also means moving into the territory occupied by people's daily lives; engaging, educating, agitating in the workplace and related communities, taking on responsibility for weaving individual and social human needs into strategies and campaigns to defend jobs, health, safety, good living standards and a chance at happiness.

Media Hits The Pits costs £1.50 and is available from the Campaign for Press and Broadcasting Freedom, 9 Poland Street, London W1.



it is easy. When David Coleman pulled it off at the terrorist siege at the Munich Olympics there was a seasoned journalist in position to call the shots. Barry Davies did not fail, nor did BBC radio's Peter Jones, but the essence of that night was in the studio chat comments of Jimmy Hill, to the effect that it wasn't sports people who covered terrace violence, it was the news media behind them.

The day comes when sports people have to, too, and last Friday's newspapers show the soccer writers' response. They knew what had to be said. And last Friday's debate went on to illustrate that declining to show what goes on on the terraces, week after



Arthur Scargill: arguments put, but not heard

Press Officer Neil Myers replies to criticism of the NUM's media strategy

## Mines of misinformation

warning of the Board's pit closure plans and the consequential effects for Britain. However we discovered a long time ago that no amount of "access" for industrial correspondents from trade union officials stands a chance against similar briefings between respective employers.

When, in the autumn of 1983, the NUM launched its Campaign For Coal, with detailed and varied briefing material and, when, a little later, as part of the Triple Alliance to save jobs in the rail, steel and coal industries, we produced still more pamphlets and leaflets, we were not aware of the press at conferences, the message began to really sink in. None of this information — hard facts, hard figures, detailed studies — found its way into what really matters: it is the everyday assumptions and terms of reference which, employed constantly by reporters and broadcasters, play such an important part in moulding and hardening public opinion.

One key example of this blockade on information comes from the strike itself. Economist Andrew Glyn prepared for the NUM a study which analysed the costs to

flick of an ankle was subjected to sio-mo scrutiny. Not so in Brussels, just the recurring agony of that poor trapped Italian who looked like Pavlov, and no word of his real name or his fate. Until, briefly, the man with the pistol attracted the technology's attention.

On the night, television had a real problem, just as it had in the days when Peter Hall and chums were disrupting rugby matches and a news reporter was sent along to take over from the commentators when play was stopped. Just as it did at Bradford, when the valiant commentator had to change his whole frame of mind and find words when no one knew what would happen next. Let no one think

the guns in Singapore they were pointing in the wrong direction, or at any rate not sited or directed to feed the Eurovision network with what turned suddenly into a battle story. More surprising was the failure of the news teams back home to make the most of what they'd got. It was well into Thursday evening before I saw any attempt to explain in any detail the sequence of charges across the terraces, and by then they had been used and re-used, not always in true chronological order, as mere impressionistic wallpaper to recharge our emotional drive. About a year ago, I recalled, I was also seeing images run and re-run, but that morning it was Zola tangling with Mary, and every

Peter Fiddick sees the press score over television on the night a tragedy unfolded

## Blurred vision in the face of disaster

Front Page splash: press reports from Brussels. Illustration by David Turner

the venue, in urban Europe. If instant communication was ever to prove its power, surely it was now, and in a society switched on to television from 6.15 am to midnight.

In fact, anyone looking back for a picture of what happened in Brussels on Wednesday, May 29, 1985, will probably do better to go back to the next morning's newspapers, national or regional. As the breakfast television brigades were wheeling out their pundits, this was where most of the nation were getting the clearest view of what actually occurred and why.

For what television failed to construct, ironically, was any clear eye-witness account of what actually happened. The cameras could not do it like

THE CASE of the green man with the pistol sums it all up. It was pushing 10 pm on Thursday, some 27 hours after the carnage, when Alastair Burnet, appearing on the verge of winding up the last rescheduled TV Eye post-mortem examination, instead presented a dramatic new view of the incessantly rerun riot: the sequence of the man in green rushing towards the pitch, stopping, and firing a hand-gun.

Slowed, frozen, blown up, electronically ringed, the vivid image put a question mark over all that had been said in the long day's agonising. Burnet, appearing in the cameras and in effect said so, in his most sombre style.

And that was it. No analysis. No discussion. A coup de theatre. Roll credits. I confess to screaming at the screen: "You can't just do that!"

Two minutes later, there was a glimmer of a reason: this same sequence was top-feature in News At Ten. Perhaps TV Eye had been the consolation: all was now to be explained. But it was not. It was now clear from the Granada Reports credit that the discovery had been screened in the North-West several hours earlier, yet no-one had found a way of putting it in the programme. On the contrary, the gunman was labelled a Juventus supporter, though one of the strongest themes to have emerged through the day was the possibility that real fans had been infiltrated by thugs and one of the day's most unsettling Liverpool fan being interviewed back home, still wearing his Juventus hat.

But the lack of a coherent view of what actually happened, in Brussels and in the Heysel stadium, was one of the television coverage through that long night and day. On the face of it this was where the electronic media should have come into their own: the crucial event was in early-evening, the cameras were in place; the interests were multinational but, like

## Derek Jameson celebrates with readers of UK Press Gazette Street of 1,000 issues

PRIME MINISTERS sending anniversary greetings to honour Suitable Occasions usually can be relied upon to interrupt the fanfare of trumpets only long enough to predict that the future lies ahead.

As Fleet Street's juggernauts shape up to do battle on the altar of computer technology, a venerable proposition has been decided: today when talking about newspapers and the media, which perhaps explains why Mrs Thatcher today chose the former ground of journalistic responsibility in greeting the 1,000th issue of the UK Press Gazette, the trade paper of journalism.

"We politicians are offered a rich daily diet of comment and sometimes too much comment masquerading as news," she says in a special message. "But for that comment to have any effect it must be seen and felt to be fair and reasonable."

"I believe British journalism could profitably look critically at its overall accuracy, balance and fairness to the benefit of our society."

Well, a nod's as good as a wink to a blind horse, as they say. We must be getting it wrong somewhere when Her-self strikes a cautionary note. Fleet Street turned her into Soadices — and now she's complaining that the chariot wheels are squeaking.

Not that ethical considerations are to the fore in the UKPG's splendid souvenir issue, a 150-page glossy supplement edited by a baroness, Jo Grizzard, legendary Mirror Group executive until his recent retirement. No, it is that elusive virtue that occupies our thoughts these days.

The creation of former Fleet Street editor Colin Valdar, UKPG's own future was often in doubt over the past 20 years. Newspapersmen are reluctant to buy anything they can pick up free in the newsroom. Nowadays it is prospering under the sure hand of Charles Wintour,

highly-acclaimed ex-editor of the London Standard.

Those two decades have seen massive upheavals in the media, but now we are passing through a lull before the storm. The major groups are gearing up for a breakthrough in computerised production, aiming to catch up with their provincial cousins even though the battles ahead will be long and bloody.

The "new" technology is in fact at least 25 years old, but as UKPG says: "It will take even longer, it seems, to convince journalists that computers can enhance editorial performance and status; even in 1985 most of us are more familiar with a typewriter than with a visual display unit."

Most groups are planning to move into new plants in London's Dockland, there is talk of two new London evening newspapers. Overshadowing all else is the spectre of Eddie Shah and his plans for a 7-day newspaper with full colour next year.

Summing up the future, Charles Wintour concludes: "His plans are a direct challenge to Fleet Street, but nonetheless they are viewed with some degree of sympathy as well as scepticism by established publishers. If he succeeds the balance of power between managers and unions will shift dramatically."

"The next two decades may show even greater changes. The opportunities look more exciting. The horizon looks broader. The communications industry looks poised for further explosive growth."

It all sounds more laudable than Bingo, for which nobody has a good word to say, though Mr Wintour notes it produced phenomenal circulation gains "beyond anything that purely editorial excellence could achieve."

The Sun will second that. Its acquisition by Rupert Murdoch was the result of a classic management blunder

by the Mirror Group. Murdoch got it for £50,000 down and the rest on the drip — £2,500 a week over six years.

Twenty years ago the Mirror topped five million copies while The Sun was struggling to hold 1.2 million. Now Murdoch's flagship is well ahead of the Mirror and makes more profit in a month than it originally cost.

"In spite of massive circulation shifts, closures and launches, the overall number of daily papers sold hardly changed: 15.5 million in the second half of 1985 and 15.4 in 1984. The quality fared better than most with the Times up 80 per cent — thanks to a late flurry caused by its post-binge game, Portfolio — and the Guardian up 74 per cent. The Sundays lost nearly a quarter of their readers, notwithstanding the arrival of the Mail on Sunday."

Who were the men who mattered most? Those newcomers, of course, who changed the old paternalistic order. The Three Ms: Rupert Murdoch, Lord Matthews and latterly Robert Maxwell.

Christopher Ward, another former Daily Express editor, writes that all three are ambitious, self-made men. There the similarity ends and there is little love lost between them.

"Lord Matthews is in it mainly for the money, Robert Maxwell for the power and the prestige, Rupert Murdoch for the fun, the fortune and the professional satisfaction."

Mr Ward shares my view that Lord Matthews is an honest and honourable man, making the point that my own transfer from Matthews to Murdoch "must have been like some medieval torture involving fire and ice."

How perceptive. Actually, Rupert chose a far more sophisticated instrument: the telephone. I found talking to him on a crackling line across the world to be roughly the equivalent of riding red hot needles in my eyes.

IN AN article on this page recently Patrick Wintour argued that while the National Coal Board had a strategy for dealing with the media during the coal strike, the National Union of Mineworkers did not. His article also expressed concern over a related and vital question: is it inevitable that trade unions in order to win the support of their members and the public for their campaigns must alter or modify their policies and strategies simply to avoid media distortion and abuse?

These are issues which concern all journalists looking for "balanced" news coverage as well as trade unions, whose very existence stands in opposition to those who control the mass media.

Patrick Wintour's complaint about the NUM centred on the Union's relationship (or non-relationship) with media industrial correspondents. He argued that, during the year-long strike, the NUM, through "inaccessibility", surrendered the battleground of public opinion to the Coal Board, and thus, in a sense, has itself partly to blame for the treatment it received.

He overlooks a fact that the NUM knew long before the strike itself began: that those who own, control and manage the means of mass communication were, and remain, monolithically marshalled in total opposition to our fight to protect and strengthen Britain's nationalised coal industry, the jobs within it and the communities that depend on it.

The industrial correspondents along with broadcasting technicians, are basically our enemies' front-line troops. They are used often and, of course, unfairly as cannon fodder by editors and proprietors who throughout the strike were in regular consultation with Cabinet Ministers and Coal Board chiefs.

When the strike began in March, 1984, the NUM had already spent two years briefing industrial correspondents, supplying them with leaflets, and even had a Coal Board documents as well as our own monthly journal, and

### INTERIOR DESIGNERS

## st IMPRESSIONS

Dixons are Europe's largest retailers of photographic, hi-fi, video and computing equipment with more than 280 outlets nationwide.

Bold, impactful, polished interior design plays a vital role in attracting and retaining customer sales. For an ambitious young designer with a relevant degree, this is an ideal opportunity to develop skills in a progressive and dynamic environment.

Working at our Head Office in Edgware, you'll join a particularly creative team engaged in all aspects of design activity — from concept

through development to final completion. Whilst projects may vary from site to site, size to size, shopping centre to high street location, the level of challenge will remain at a constant high.

We offer an attractive salary together with valuable benefits which include subsidised staff restaurant and discount on our products.

If you've got designs on a better career telephone Diane Butt to arrange an immediate interview with our Group Designer, on 01-952 2345 between 8.30am and 6pm anytime this week.

**Dixons**

Applicants please write with career details to Diane Butt, Dixons Limited, Orion House, 18-24 High Street, Edgware, Middlesex HA8 7ES.

### The North Wales Arts Association

invites applications for a 10-week Bureau for

## A MURAL ARTIST

(Painting and/or Collage)

at Ysbyty Gwynedd, (District Hospital), BANGOR

(Summer 1985 project: exact dates to be determined)

Further particulars from:

Director,  
North Wales Arts Association,  
10 Wellfield House, Bangor  
Tel: (0248) 353248  
Closing date:  
Friday, 28th June

### Marketing Assistant

Required by glossy magazine to assist with general duties in their busy marketing department. Fast growing company. Excellent salary and benefits. Please write with cv and current salary to:

Beverly Flower  
Personal Manager  
National Magazine House  
72 London W1V 2BP

Per la nostra sede di Londra cerchiamo:

# Copywriter di Madrelingua Italiana

In grado di creare tutto il materiale promozionale e di vendita diretta per il mercato italiano.

Siamo un team giovane e dinamico e vogliamo una persona creativa e versatile, capace di tradurre un brief in parole e immagini, di redigere con facilità testi moderni e brillanti, di lavorare in coppia con art directors di diversa nazionalità. Personalità gradevole, facilità di contatti a tutti i livelli e un ottimo inglese sono requisiti indispensabili. Costituirà titolo preferenziale

un'esperienza pluriennale in una posizione analoga in agenzia o uffici promozionali. Si offrono una possibilità unica di arricchirsi professionalmente operando in un contesto internazionale e una retribuzione interessante e competitiva.

Rispondere in italiano, con curriculum particolareggiato, ad Alan Goodenough, Manager Employment and Training, Avon Overseas Limited, Imperial Drive, Harrow, Middlesex HA2 7JW.

## AVON

### The Beauty Business



## ORACLE

IS LOOKING FOR

### RESEARCHER/JOURNALIST

ORACLE is undertaking a major expansion of its editorial coverage. The first step in that process is the launch later this year of a comprehensive "Events" magazine. We are looking for two Researcher/Journalists to be part of the team of four that will be responsible for the new service. They will be contacting events organisers, collating events on a computer system, preparing the material for publication and checking its accuracy.

The successful applicant will have to manage the routine but vital aspects of ORACLE's output and to have a keen eye for detail. We are looking for people with enthusiasm and resource to help develop the country's fastest growing medium. The post will suit someone with press or radio experience/training who is used to producing fast, concise copy and can type.

Researchers work a regular shift pattern including weekends and are paid at the appropriate ACCT rate. Send a written application including a c.v. to: David Klein - Features Editor, ORACLE, Marshall Street, London W1V 1LL. Mark your letter "Researchers". Closing date Wednesday, 12th June, 1985.

### Graphic Designer

£9,780-£10,362

Wandsworth Council is looking for an experienced Graphic Designer to join the design team in its busy Publicity and Print Section.

The section is responsible for all the publicity and promotional needs of the Council and you will work on a wide range of projects including brochures, posters, advertising campaigns, regular newsletters, signage schemes and corporate identity.

A minimum of 5 years experience is required together with the ability to meet tight deadlines whilst maintaining a high standard of design. You will be expected to work with the minimum of supervision and be able to handle work from initial brief to finished artwork.

The appointment will be initially for one year with the possibility of continuing for a further period. If you would like to know more about this job please ring Alan Billinghurst on 01-871 6028 or Bill McClean on 01-871 6027.

Application form from Publicity and Print Section, Town Hall, London SW18 2PL. Tel. 01-871 6027/8. Closes 14 June.

**Wandsworth**  
an equal opportunity employer

### ART GALLERIES

#### KEEPER OF COSTUME

£9,477 to £11,025

Candidates should be graduates and preferably hold the Diploma of the Museum Association. Knowledge of the history of costume is essential, and an interest in contemporary fashion is desirable. Candidates without museum experience will not be considered unless they have outstanding qualifications in the field of costume history and some relevant experience.

The collection, recognised as one of international importance, is housed in a fine Palladian House in the south of the city. Conditions of service include a 35-hour, 5-day week. Removal and resettlement expenses up to a maximum of £1,000 in appropriate cases. Contributory pension scheme.

Further details and application forms from the Personnel Office, Central Library, St. Peter's Square, Manchester M2 5PD. Telephone 061-236 0422, ext. 262 (office hours only). Closing date: 24th May, 1985.

The City Council operates a Union Membership Agreement under which a new employee is required to become a member of a recognised Trade Union.

### MANCHESTER

#### City Council

Manchester City Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer, and we positively welcome applications from women and men, regardless of their racial, ethnic or national origin, disability, age up to 65, sexuality or responsibilities for dependents.

### IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM

#### SENIOR DESIGNER

(Two year Contract)

To join a team designing and producing exhibitions, displays, and graphic material. Work ranges from simple posters to detailed exhibition design. A flexible, imaginative approach, and ability to work within fixed budgets to tight schedules are essential.

Qualifications: A relevant design qualification, normally an honours degree or equivalent, and significant experience in the design of exhibitions, displays, and production processes. A sound background in graphics, 3D design and photographic techniques desirable. Experience in a commercial studio environment.

Salary: Museum Officer £6,280 inclusive of Inner London Weighting (Under review).

Further information: Penny Ritchie Calder, Exhibitions Officer, 01-785 8922, Ext. 279.

Application Form: The Establishment Officer, Imperial War Museum, Lambeth Road, London SE1 6HZ. Closing date 14 JUNE 1985.

Applications from registered disabled persons welcome. The Imperial War Museum is an equal opportunity employer.

### GULBENKIAN STUDIO

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

REQUIRES

#### Assistant Technical Manager

From 2 September. Salary in the region of £5,000.

Further details from: Dr. J.B. O'Donovan, Registrar's Office, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU.

Closing date for applications: 28 June.

### PR ACCOUNT EXEC

#### IMAGINATIVE PR PROFESSIONAL

needed to handle challenging account for innovative industrial consultancy. Industrial and manufacturing know-how an asset, but the ability to implement wide ranging programmes is prime requisite. Salary £10,000 - £15,000 depending on experience.

ALSO NEEDED: PR PRO or JOURNALIST for Jewish community charity account with writing flair and news sense. Salary £7,000 - £9,500 depending on experience.

Tel: 01-727 6404 or C.V.s to: Nelson Associates Limited, 3 Portobello News, London W11 3DQ

### CARTOGRAPHIC EDITORS

required with several years practical experience in preparation of thematic and topographic atlases, wallmaps, street maps and town plans. Only persons suitably qualified and with the above experience will be considered.

Good salaries and working conditions.

Applications in writing to: GEOprojects (U.K.) Ltd., Newbourn Road, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon RG8 1HG

### LONDON ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND

NATIONALLY CONCERNED

#### INFORMATION OFFICER

Public recognition and sympathetic understanding is a vital ingredient in the long-term fundraising campaign for the Association with its well-proven national services to blind and partially-sighted people.

To further this ambition, it has been decided to institute a new appointment of

to ensure that the public, including blind and partially-sighted people - and their relatives and friends - are aware of the existence and aims of the Association.

The appointee, based at Verney Road, SE16, and responsible to the Appeals Secretary, will receive comprehensive training, including visits to each of the Association's establishments. The Information Officer will then be expected, with guidance, to arrange visits to groups of potentially interested people to publicise the activities, both now and in the future, of the Association. Initially these visits will be mainly confined to Greater London, Kent and Surrey, but in time will range more widely.

The ideal candidate is likely to be in the age range of 30 or above, have the confidence to get the message across to a wide variety of people, be self-motivated with an overriding quality of a genuine sympathetic concern for the aims and aspirations of the visually handicapped.

Working hours will vary considerably as some visits will take place during evenings, but it is anticipated that the average week will consist of 35 hours. Supportive material will include a video film, portable display material and literature. Appropriate allowances will be made for business use of own car - or a pool car can be made available.

Salary not less than £9,250 p.a. subject to review after six months.

If you feel this challenging position will suit your particular outlook and personality, please write with brief cv to: Mrs Eileen Howard, The Appeals Secretary, London Association for the Blind, Verney Road, London SE16 3DZ.

### T.I.E. MUSICIAN/TEACHER

We are seeking a full-time Company Member with proven musical skills and a commitment to education, to take responsibility for the development of the company's work in this field.

The company provides a professional Theatre-in-Education service for schools, also Theatre Arts activities for young people in their leisure time.

Auditions and interviews will be held on 15th and 16th July, 1985, respectively. Employment will commence on 2nd September, 1985, or as soon as possible thereafter, by agreement.

The Greenwich Young People's Theatre is an Equal Opportunities Employer and welcomes applications regardless of race, sex or sexual orientation.

Salary scale: Lecturer Grade 1 in accordance with the Burnham (Further Education) Report, within the range £5,910-£10,512 plus £1,038 Inner London Allowance.

This post is suitable for job-share scheme.

Details and application form from: The Secretary, THE GREENWICH YOUNG PEOPLE'S THEATRE, Burrage Road, Plumstead, London SE18 7JZ. Tel 01-855 4811.

Closing date: 24th June, 1985.

### PRODUCER/DIRECTOR c £15K

An experienced producer is required to take responsibility for the production aspects of interactive video projects. Management initiative and competence in a range of production styles is required. Applicants will be expected to provide practical evidence of imaginative and skilful programme production.

#### COURSEWRITER c £12K

A person experienced in courseware development is required to fulfil a key position in the company's production team. Skills of content analysis and script development are essential. Previous experience of interactive video and/or CBT is desirable. A qualification in educational technology would be an added recommendation.

Applications in writing by 14th June, to the Managing Director, including full cv. Futuremedia Ltd, 44A Aldwick Road, Bognor Regis, PO21 2PL.

**Futuremedia**

### Press Officer

The National Union of Students is seeking an experienced professional to promote its work and identity through varied media to specific and general public.

The postholder will be expected to work closely with the annually elected National President, within a team of professionals, and be sympathetic to the aims and objectives of the NUS. A flexible and resourceful person is required for this demanding and important position.

Salary is on the scale of £2,254-£10,454 (maximum entry point £9,054) plus Block Overtime of £2,200. Holidays are 21 days rising to 31 days plus 5 days at Christmas and all public holidays.

Application forms obtained from: Glynis Robinson, Personnel, National Union of Students, 461 Holloway Road, London N7. Tel 01-272 3990.

Closing date for receipt of applications is 17th June, 1985.

NUS IS STRIVING TO BE AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER.

### The Scottish Film Production Fund

wishes to appoint a

#### DIRECTOR

This is a new appointment, based in Glasgow, on a two-year contract to develop the work and resources of the Fund in fostering a wide range of film and video production in Scotland. Salary £15,250.

Applicants with relevant experience can obtain further information and application forms from: Graham Perry, Company Secretary, Scottish Film Council, 74 Victoria Crescent Road, Glasgow G12 4JN (041-334 9314).

Closing date for receipt of applications: June 19th. Interviews will be held in early August.

### The world of science & technology

in The Guardian every Thursday

### FIRST-CLASS ADMIN SKILLS ... AND A TALENT FOR WRITING?

If you also have an eye for detail... and can contribute to design and copy concepts, we may have just the opening for your skills.

We need a Publicity Assistant to work on a wide range of literature and other material for PR events needed by our agents and subsidiaries around the world.

We provide a competitive salary and a season-ticket (about £100) to be used by Tottenham Hale underground and BR stations!

Please send your cv to Roger Headley, Personnel Manager, Manufacturing Limited, PO Box 468, London N17 8LT.

### BOROUGH OF SCUNTHORPE LEISURE AND RECREATION DEPT

#### ARTS MARKETING ASSISTANT

£3,000 per annum

The Borough Council in conjunction with Lincolnshire and Humberside Arts seeks to employ an Arts Marketing Assistant to be based at Scunthorpe Civic Theatre. The appointment will be for a twelve-month period for which a fee of around £3,000 will be payable.

Applicants should preferably have some experience of publicity and marketing, will be expected to display a high degree of personal initiative in tackling the task of marketing the theatre's range of arts productions throughout South Humberside. Possession of a driving licence is essential.

Further details may be obtained from Mrs J. L. Smith, Personnel Officer, Civic Centre, Ashby Road, Scunthorpe, S. Humberside, DN15 1AB. Telephone 0204 882411, ext. 2261 to whom written applications should be forwarded by 12 noon on Monday, 17th June, 1985.

### CHARITY SHOPS ORGANISER

#### PART-TIME ORGANISER

needed 2/3 days per week to help find, sort up and manage charity shops in the London area.

Also responsible for sorting and pricing donated clothing, books and bric-a-brac.

Enthusiasm, initiative and a sense of humour essential. Must have car.

Telephone: Fund Raising Department, NOTTING HILL HOUSING TRUST, 01-741 1570.

I have several clients looking for experienced

#### INTERIOR DESIGNERS

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#### SALES EXECUTIVES

Please ring from TUESDAY onwards

Beverly Sloop on 01-730 5148

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Compulsory Programme in professional film production

One or two week courses

1 WEEK FILM COURSE 20 JUNE - 24 JUNE

2 WEEK FILM COURSE 15 JULY - 19 JULY

3 WEEK FILM COURSE 15 AUGUST - 19 AUGUST

1 WEEK VIDEO COURSE 20 JULY - 24 JULY

2 WEEK VIDEO COURSE 15 SEPTEMBER - 19 SEPTEMBER

3 WEEK VIDEO COURSE 15 OCTOBER - 19 OCTOBER

CHORUS FILMS LIMITED, 2 SONIC SQUARE, LONDON W1V 9SE. Telephone 01-426 1972

### CRUCIBLE THEATRE SHEFFIELD

requires a

#### PUBLICITY OFFICER

to work in the exciting publicity department of one of Britain's leading repertory companies.

Principals duties include the development of publicity and promotional materials. Candidates must be experienced in publicity and preferably have a theatre background. Car owner an advantage. Salary around £7,000.

Apply in writing, enclosing a CV, to The Marketing Manager, Crucible Theatre, North Street, Sheffield S1 1DA.

### Summer Jobs Abroad

FRENCH OR GERMAN SPEAKING

Practically-minded young people required to work in Europe on European camp sites as REPRESENTATIVES for the United Kingdom's leading Camping and Caravanning Company.

For an application form please telephone Crucible Theatre on 01-426 1972.

### GRADUATES and FINAL YEAR STUDENTS

required for summer marketing sales. Marketing degree would be of obvious benefit but is not essential, as full training will be given.

Telephone Jeff 01-240 6809

### BBC

#### EXECUTIVE PRODUCER ENGLISH BY TELEVISION

Central London £16,094 - £19,760\*\*

Responsible to the Head of English by Radio and Television for the initiation, planning, editorial control and supervision of all English by Television productions and provision and management of the resources required. Wide creative experience of film and television or video production, preferably including educational work; the ability to work independently, build effective production teams and devise appropriate production procedures without in-house support are essential. Experience of teaching English and/or foreign languages and an acquaintance with developments in language teaching desirable. (Ref. 2608/G)

#### ASSISTANT PRODUCER

Southampton £10,750 - £14,559\*\* (1 year contract)

This is an opportunity to make a practical and creative contribution to our programmes which include the nightly news magazine *South Today* and our *Features* output reflecting the life, culture and current affairs of the South. We are looking for somebody to initiate programme ideas and direct programmes or sequences in the studio and on film. An up-to-date knowledge of television production, ideas and informed interest in current affairs and the arts essential. (Ref. 1493/G)

#### PRODUCER LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT, RADIO

Central London £10,378 - £13,690\*

As a member of a creative department required to develop and subsequently carry out in programme form original ideas for the light entertainment output, including panel games, quizzes, and scripted comedy in both traditional and experimental forms. Experience in broadcasting is most desirable, but applicants with theatre or University revenue experience will also be considered. (Ref. 2614/G)

We are an equal opportunities employer

### BIBLE SOCIETY

#### EDITORIAL MANAGER

Bible Society, a specialist publishing house, requires an Editorial Manager to lead its important Translations Editorial Section. Based in London at present, the job will relocate to Swindon in the Autumn of 1985. As well as running a busy department, the Editorial Manager liaises with translations personnel all over the world.

The successful applicant will be a graduate, probably in foreign languages, English or linguistics, and will have had experience in editorial work. Some experience of computer assisted text processing would be an advantage. This is an excellent career opportunity for a committed Christian.

For an application form and job description please contact: A. James Scott, Personnel Manager, Bible Society, 148 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4BX. Tel.: 01-248 4751.

### PRODUCTION MANAGER

Due to expansion Mersey Television is looking for an

#### EXPERIENCED PRODUCTION MANAGER

to work on the twice-weekly drama serial, "BROOKSIDE" for Channel Four.

The successful applicant will be accustomed to working under pressure in a demanding and continually challenging environment.

Please apply in writing with full c.v. to: Personnel Administrator, Brookside Productions Limited, 43 Brookside, West Derby, Liverpool L12 0BA.

We are an Equal Opportunities Employer.

### BDP

#### MANCHESTER OFFICE

vacancies exist for

#### INTERIOR DESIGNERS

BDP have a wide variety of work including new and refurbishment.

We are looking for experienced Senior/Assistant Interior Designers or Architects with interior orientation, who possess the highest design standards and good visual presentation. Sound technical knowledge and experience is essential. Salary by assessment according to ability and experience. Please write enclosing full CV and current salary to: Brian London, M.A., M.S.I.A.D., BUILDING DESIGN PARTNERSHIP, 24 St. John Street, Manchester M3 4FB.

### Churchill Theatre

High Street Bromley Kent BR1 1HA

IS SEEKING A

#### PUBLICITY AND MARKETING MANAGER

The successful applicant for this challenging senior post must have experience in the Theatre. He or she should be energetic, imaginative, hardworking and have creative flair for the production of a large and varied production programme. The key role and essential job involves the supervision of graphic design, printing and distribution of posters and other printed matter. The Publicity and Marketing Manager will work closely with the Artistic Director, Peter Cox and the Administration Director, Nicky Smith in promoting the Productions and the Theatre.

Applicants should send an advertisement, should be clearly or be presented in writing. Salary by negotiation, can be an advantage, should be clearly or be presented in writing. Please apply in writing to the Artistic Director, Churchill Theatre, High Street, Bromley, Kent BR1 1HA by no later than Tuesday, June 11th enclosing full cv and details of previous salary level, together with telephone number. Previous applicants for this position need not apply.

### YOUTH ARTS DEVELOPMENT WORKER

required by

#### STEVENAGE COMMUNITY ARTS

#### ARTS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

For and with young people, initially for 18 months. Fee payable £7,000 p.a.

Details from: Helen Bebb, Stevenage Community Arts, Museum Centre, Webb Road, Stevenage, Herts. SG1 5PA. Tel: 0438 51466.

Closing date 17th June 1985.

### BBC

#### PRODUCER ENGLISH BY TELEVISION

Central London £14,252 - £17,465\*\*

To assist the Executive Producer in the provision and management of resources; responsibility for day-to-day management of individual productions in collaboration with partners, independent production and facilities companies, freelance technicians, film laboratories etc. Wide experience of film and TV/video production and production management, including all aspects of budgeting and financial control, industrial relations and rights procedures is essential. Knowledge and experience of educational broadcasting is desirable. (Ref. 2608/G)

#### RADIOPHONIC COMPOSER RADIOPHONIC WORKSHOP

Maida Vale, London £11,004 - £14,542\*

To compose and realise Original Electronic Music and Sound for all output departments of the BBC. Applicants must have proven professional experience of creating applied electronic music and sound for Radio and Television in a wide variety of styles; the ability to compose and interpret programme requirements; the capacity to work under pressure and the necessary maturity and self-discipline to meet exacting deadlines. Also essential are operational experience of the modern electronic music studio, and the ability to exploit its technology with a high degree of musicianship and imagination.

For this advertisement only candidates should send a c.v. and examples of their professional work on audio or video cassette (VHS preferred). (Ref. 2605/G)

\*Plus allowance of £537 p.a. \*\*Plus allowance of £916 p.a.

Salaries currently under review.

Relocation expenses considered for permanent posts.

Contact us immediately for application for (quote ref. and enclose s.a.e.): BBC Appointments, London W1A 1AA Tel. 01-927 5799.

### NATIONAL HOUSE BUILDING COUNCIL

#### ASSISTANT PRESS OFFICER

Applications are invited for the above post. The successful candidate will be flexible, have good social skills and good administrative abilities, be able to write well and be a competent typist.

The post is an excellent starting point for those interested in a career in PR and would suit newly qualified graduates or graduates wishing to return to work after bringing up a family. Students graduating this year will also be considered.

Salary scale £5,500-£7,000.

Write enclosing a cv to: Clare Ellis-Jones, Press Office, NHBC, 58 Portland Place, London W1N 4BU.

Closing date: Monday, 10th June.

### The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors

require an

#### ASSISTANT PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER

Opportunity for Press and Public Relations Officer to play a key part in the promotion of a major professional institution.

Enthusiasm, good journalistic/public relations experience and capacity to enjoy the pressures of a busy PR office essential.

Good education and experience in public relations or related field required.

SALARY c £9,400 p.a. (according to age and experience)

Applications with c.v. (and daytime telephone number) to: The Personnel Officer, R.I.C.S. 12 Great George Street, Parliament Square, London SW1P 3AD Telephone 01-222 7000 Ext. 212

### textile colourist

A leading London furnishing fabric house has a vacancy for an experienced colourist to join their Design Studio.

Applicants should be graduates with at least five years post-qualification experience gained in a textile studio. A full knowledge of repeat work is essential, as are a high standard of creative colouring and an ability to delegate colour instruction.

The position will be responsible to the Artistic Director.

Applicants should ring Vicky Hemming on 01-438 2411 to arrange an interview.

### ROYAL COLLEGE OF ART/VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM

#### THE FITCH SCHOLARSHIP IN THE HISTORY OF DESIGN

Through the generosity of Rodney Fitch and Company, a scholarship is to be offered by the Royal College of Art and the Victoria and Albert Museum for their joint MA Course in the History of Design. The scholarship will be open to anyone with an appropriate degree qualification, but preference will be given to someone with a practical training in design, who wishes to study the history of design at postgraduate level, with a view to working in the field of design management or industry. The scholarship will cover the cost of fees and, in addition, a maintenance grant of £2,500 for each of the two years of study.

Full details of the Course, and application forms, are available from The Registrar, Royal College of Art, Kensington Gate, London SW7 2BU, to whom applications should be sent by 1st July 1985.



# A charter giving free rein to the cowboys

**David Steel**

THE INTRODUCTION of wages councils in 1909 by Winston Churchill represented a significant Liberal contribution to the rights of the underprivileged and underpaid. The Liberal Party continues to fight for these people; people neglected by the Conservative Party which still places its economic dogma above the welfare of our citizens; people ignored by a Labour Party still shackled to a union movement which does not have many members among that sector of the community.

Wages councils continue to form the ultimate protection for the 2.76 million people in our society least able to protect themselves. These

workers are primarily in the service industries — retailing, catering and hairdressing — and many are part-timers. Wages councils comprise of equal numbers of employer and worker representatives under an independent chairman. Their function is to set legally enforceable pay and holidays in those sectors of the economy where there is little union representation and collective bargaining. As such, they ensure that those workers in the protected sectors are paid at least £63 per week — hardly an extortionate sum.

Yet it now appears the Government wants to abolish these councils, believing they lead to inflexibility in the labour market and contribute to unemployment.

I believe they are wrong on both counts. In our Opposi-

tion day debate on Thursday, Liberals and Social Democrats will be speaking for the retention of wages councils and the extension of their powers to ensure that the state continues to protect people from exploitation and provides a safety net beyond which people shall not be allowed to drop.

Anyone who believes that the abolition of wages councils will protect small businesses and extend employment is living in cloud-cuckoo-land. Abolition will drive small businesses to the wall by encouraging cowboy operators to pay minimal wages, charge lower prices, encroach on the markets of legitimate businesses, and then move on to exploit another area. The ultimate result will be poorer pay and conditions, fewer businesses, and fewer jobs.

But I would be the last to say that the present system is without its faults. First, I think that there is definitely a case for saying that wages councils may deter some firms from taking on young people by insisting that they are paid the same £63-£72 per week as older employees. It is obvious that a firm will choose the older and more experienced applicant if he has to pay the same minimum wage. This is clearly something that has to be examined. We must and some middle ground between pricing young people out of jobs and paying them the YTS pin-money which is current government policy.

Second, the Wages Inspectorate must be given more resources so that it can police the councils' rulings more effectively. The amount of underpayment they cur-

rently detect (some £30 million a year at the last count) is, I fear, the tip of the iceberg.

Third, more wages councils must be created to cover other fields that desperately need protection, a move backed by the Cambridge University Department of Applied Economics. There are many such people who need protection, such as pharmacists, florists, and assistants in photographic shops. But perhaps the most obvious one is that of contract cleaners, where wages have fallen by 20 per cent since the Fair Wages resolution was abolished in 1982. But this is only one of the difficulties that has afflicted this industry in the last three years; efficiency has fallen as has the standard of services offered. In fact, so bad have things

become that both employers and Acas have asked for a wage council to be set up.

But these aren't the only problem areas. Recently I was informed by a Low Pay Unit of a 23-year-old manager of a dry cleaning shop who worked a 36-hour week for £44.56, and that was before deductions. I was also told of a 34-year-old counter assistant at the garden shop who worked 19 hours a week for £29.25. Clearly then, something must be done to protect these people from exploitation.

Of course, the myopic monetarists on the Tory benches will say that wages councils contribute significantly to our dual problems of unemployment and inflation. I do not believe this and I am yet to be given firm enough evidence to

change my mind. A Low Pay unit study run on the Treasury model shows that 8,000 jobs would be created over five years if the councils were abolished — mere quarters of those made unemployed last month alone. And it is not the low paid who are responsible for demand-pull inflation, but those with hefty enough incomes to purchase luxury goods.

Until the time comes when we guarantee everyone a subsistence level of income, we must retain and indeed expand wages councils. Not to do so will leave those least able to protect themselves even more vulnerable and exposed to exploiting employers, while the Government stands aside — uncaring and indifferent.

David Steel MP is the leader of the Liberal Party.

## FACE TO FAITH

**Mark Corner**

THERE IS a familiar argument that belief in God, by introducing ideas of a reality beyond this world and a life to come, distracts a believer from commitment to life in this world. Action is not taken to improve the conditions of the underprivileged in society, because it is presumed that they can be compensated for their sufferings in the next life. Religion, on this view, is the opponent of social progress, encouraging a complacent attitude to injustice. Without religion, the argument goes, there would be more commitment to making a heaven on earth rather than waiting for heaven in another world.

On the other hand, there is another view which sees that when religious belief is given up, the form of commitment to this world which results is often distorted. Whether or not God exists, this argument goes, religious feelings and desires certainly do. Human beings have a deep spiritual longing, whether or not it is labelled fantasy is a real characteristic of many people's lives.

Take away the idea of a life to come and that spiritual longing has to be directed towards something in this world — a cause, a party, a leader. The result is fanaticism, which tries to transform an earthly subject or person into something which can satisfy the expectations of religious devotion. Hitler was real, and God may be a fantasy; but in this case it would obviously be better to believe in the fantasy than the reality.

Of course, it is true that there are many fanatics who believe in God, perhaps most fanatics. It is also true that the sort of argument which circulated in Victorian England about the threat to social order implied by church leaders questioning belief in everlasting punishment for sinners, has died a welcome death. At the same time, however, our society has a noticeable tendency to about religious feeling which it does not have about religious arguments.

Many people are convinced that at the level of intellectual argument, religious beliefs have been effectively refuted. But they do not seem to notice the continuing power and significance of religious emotion. Far from being "refuted," this has simply been transposing itself into new pressures often latching on to and deifying the things of this world.

The numbers in churches have dramatically declined during this century, in the secular world the rest has not been the end of religion. Rather, it has been the Nuremberg rally, even the pop concert or the football match. The twentieth century may have exorcised the divine dictator, but only to worship human dictators. Conflict in heaven between God and Lucifer is dismissed as "mythology," only to be replaced by conflict on earth as war in heaven is parodied in sporting conflicts.

This century may or may not have succeeded in "disproving" God's existence. What is evident is that in the secular world the rest has not been the end of religion. Rather, it has been the Nuremberg rally, even the pop concert or the football match. The twentieth century may have exorcised the divine dictator, but only to worship human dictators. Conflict in heaven between God and Lucifer is dismissed as "mythology," only to be replaced by conflict on earth as war in heaven is parodied in sporting conflicts.

There is a positive case for religious belief which can be constructed out of the religious tradition of release to human imagination and practical charity, which a sense of God has, at its best, as so many other people. But it may be that a negative case for belief is at the movement more pressing.

Suppose Freud was right to say that God was a projected ideal. Does that mean that we have yet learned to live as orphans? Suppose that Marx was right to say that religion was the opium of the people. He knew, as well as any other in an age hardly advanced in anaesthetics, the value of opium in easing pain. Without belief in God, we may be cleverer but our journey through life may be more hurtful.

Nietzsche's famous image of the madman in the marketplace, crying out, "God is dead," we have killed him, still haunts our times. For the great 19th century atheist, the end of religion was as much a source of fear as of hope. In an age which daily notices examples of a new barbarism, should we perhaps regard religious faith more as a gift than as an irrelevance? Should we not at least interrupt the sterile academic debates about God occasionally with the question: "It may or may not be true, but can we come without it?"

Dr Mark Corner is lecturer in religious studies at the University of Newcastle upon Tyne.



"Tighter control will not touch the heart of the problem... the cruelties will emerge in different ways..." Haysel stadium, Wednesday night

## The seeds of violence

**JEREMY SEABROOK**

sport is a victim, not so much of the hooliganism of football, that innocent homey pursuit as of the hooliganism of society itself.

Mrs Thatcher's anger and determination to crack down may well be the displaced sense of guilt for who has been more sedulous than she in her endeavour to rekindle that sense of jingoism and nationalistic aggression that was so evident last Wednesday and that simply has nowhere to go in the real world?

It may be that to certain unsophisticated minds, the distinction between the attack on Argentinian conscripts in the Falklands and the assault upon the supporters of "enemy" teams is too fine for them to discern: and if this is indeed the case, then whose fault is it? Who has tried to reconstruct the broken sense of belonging of shattered working-class cities and towns that have been robbed of their purpose, in the image of "fantasies of national regeneration" that can find absolutely no place to express themselves in the contemporary world?

Those who, in the wake of the tragedy have been most vociferous in their phrases about harsher penalties, stamping out, deterring, exemplary sentences, bear a heavy responsibility for fostering restive forms of imperialism dreams about ruling the waves in a context in which more potent imperial-

isms than our own leave no space for such luxuries. Indeed, not only have these feelings been carefully promoted, but their overuse has not been resisted: there has been no attempt to limit the growing xenophobia and racism in the towns and cities of Britain.

The attacks on Asian families have brought forth no magisterial denunciations. Indeed Mrs Thatcher herself has not disclaimed to exploit such feelings, when she so discreetly linked unemployment with immigrants in Perth in May: "Labour have said they will scrap our immigration laws. Hardly a way to reduce unemployment"; and the proprietary pride in the word "our" makes it the most eloquent in the whole sinister phrase. Leon Brittan's ignominious denial, meanwhile, that the "flood" of Tamil refugees are political only reinforces this sense of menaced nationhood.

If members of extreme right-wing organisations were indeed involved in the violence in Brussels, their task can only have been made easier by the rhetoric of the Government. In this way, the historic revulsion, the historic sorrow, the historic disfigurement of £250,000 (that ready recourse to money which cures all ills but poverty) only serve to distance themselves from the feeling of the feelings in which they are deeply implicated.

Indeed, this Government has made great efforts to

confiscate and redirect the misplaced sense of belonging in working-class communities which, in an older form, it has been their deepest purpose to destroy. Those who have rejoiced so publicly over the decay of working-class consciousness, and the disfiguring of working-class collective and solidaristic values—that great spectacle and high moral lesson of the miners' strike—have done so without a moment's thought to what surrogate and distorted solidarities might take their place.

Of course, it would be unfair and absurd to claim that these things began with this Government. The evidence shows them to be of longer date. We are bound to agree with Mrs Thatcher that the causes of violence go deeper than the current intensification of unemployment and deprivation. It is only the exacerbation of violence in international football that has been most marked during the Thatcher years.

What is clear is that the identity of the manufacturing centres of Britain, the function to which they owe their very existence, has been severely eroded in the past few decades. And the passionate feelings which have crystallised around football teams in these places are in large part the most conspicuous popular reaction against the injured sense of place. They represent a symbolic resistance against the disfiguring of the regional and the local,

against the decayed industrial function, whereby each district was identified with the making or production of tangible, necessary things.

Thus, the intense emotions generated by football teams may be seen as a sublimated memory of forfeited identity, a kind of hankering celebration of vanished significance; in much the same way that places where important events have occurred long ago become the sites of veneration and pilgrimage. All over Europe, soccer hooliganism has been declared to be "a British disease." It may be that since Britain was the first country to experience the violent ceremonial disciplines and rhythms of industrial life, it is we who are witnessing the consequences of an equally abrupt and arbitrary loss of the sense of place, the process illegitimately referred to as "de-industrialisation."

It should not surprise us if these developments are felt by many people, not as a liberation from old disciplines, but as a bewildering and disabling licence, an emptiness.

This is why such frequent calls are heard for a return to old-fashioned positions—the cat the birch the rope. When Continental politicians ask, "What has happened to Britain, where is the decency, the self-control?" Mrs Thatcher is at a loss, and is eager to disassociate herself from the "thugs"; and she is quick to distance herself from

some of the consequences of her own enthusiasms.

It has been her declared purpose to accelerate those changes in the structure of British society which were already well advanced when she came to power — those economic transformations which involve the extinction of much of basic industry. In the process, of course, people also are transformed, and many of those features which Europeans used to admire in us are eliminated — the tolerance, the pliancy, the sense of justice, the reserve and understatement, above all "fair play," playing the game, those expressions once understood as virtues, but now over-laid by the ugly and unfamiliar term of hooliganism.

That football should become one of the major social activities through which these troubling mutations in our lives show themselves is no accident. Football is, after all, a survival of an older, much maligned and discredited working-class culture which — for all its limitations and shortcomings — did correspond to real regional diversities, grounded in the different functions of a national division of labour which made sense in ways that latter developments do not.

Those functions may have been forgotten now by the young, in so many of the industrial areas, but they live on, in subterranean ways, in the tenacious local accent, the fierce pride in the often

dingy and unremarkable towns and city areas which to the outsider seem to offer so little but which retain the ineradicable emotional tug of the home-place. Nowhere is the local sensibility more tenacious than in Liverpool, with its record of exemplary football behaviour. Its ironic humour and melancholy stoicism, its resilience through poverty and unemployment, make it one of the most attractive of all our regional differences.

That these things are under pressure all the time — not least from the homogenising influences of that foreign enterprise culture of the USA that Mrs Thatcher is so anxious we should emulate, even though it means the dissolution of our own culture — means that people will cling more tenaciously to anything that offers a promise of continuity and stability; hence the much-commented "tribalism" of football.

Those who have scorned the persistence of class-difference and have sought to represent those who promote it as extremists, as individuals in the grip of archaic sectarian fervours, have failed to understand that even if those forms of belonging can be elided or squeezed out, the need to belong itself cannot be made to vanish. Needs remain, even though the words that indicate them may be rigorously expunged from the political vocabulary. Indeed, the attempt to repress them may mean that they will appear elsewhere, perhaps in a more malign form.

These things have a way of avenging themselves, and this may be what we are witnessing at the moment. Soccer hooliganism may be a rather tormented reassertion of needs that may have found an easy outlet in a sense of class identity, which, on the whole, has always been very temperate in Britain, with its reasonable labour movement, its readiness to compromise (never more dramatically than at its moment of greatest triumph in 1945), its modest claims to a share in the country's riches.

One thing is quite certain. All the talk of restrictions and banning, of surveillance and control, of monitoring the movements of individuals at football matches will not touch the cause, will come nowhere near the root of the real problem. What it means is that these cruelties will emerge in different ways — perhaps even more ghastly than those we have seen already.

All we can think about is containment, even while the wasting energies and rejected abilities, the vigour and enthusiasm of the young are permitted to degenerate into nihilism and despair.

Next time, it "probably" won't be at football matches where violence will erupt. More rigorous policing will ensure that it can be declared "cured" just as the rioting of 1981 was declared cured. But nothing will be done to address the real sickness that lies so close to the surface of the official version of contemporary Britain. That would require a more radical and attentive heart than anyone at present responsible for our country seems capable of bringing to it.

Jeremy Seabrook's latest book, *The Politics of Poverty*, will be published by Basil Blackwell later this year.

## Why the Wets will sink in the pool of opportunism

**Marc Henri Glendening**

ONE OF THE few good cards the Tory Left still possesses one they have played with great skill in the perpetuation of the myth that they are the true inheritors of the mantle of traditional Conservatism.

Interpretations of history (true or false) can be a powerful political tool because they can succeed in bestowing a veneer of legitimacy to certain streams of thought, while simultaneously calling into question the authenticity of others. Francis Pym and his followers in Conservative Centre Forward have learnt from Tony Benn's masterful manipulation of history in the cause of the Labour Left

and are now applying the same tactics against Mrs Thatcher's wing of the Party. It is towards a skilful re-orientation of the Tory Left that the Thatcherites must dedicate themselves as a first step in their fight back within the Party.

It is difficult to summarise the foundations of the "wet" position because the leading protagonists dress up the essence of their approach with flowery and (deliberately) obscure language. They talk of "one nation," "community," and "the politics of consent" (the title of Mr Pym's personal manifesto), concepts which defy precise definition. The Tory wet can adopt, or jettison virtually any set of policies with regard to perceived changes in mass opinion, without fear of being charged with betrayal and self-contradiction. In practice, "pragmatism" — another nebulous term much beloved by the Gilmours and Walkers — is nothing more

than a euphemism for electoral opportunism. The Tory Left's slavish devotion to the key ingredients of consensus politics — Keynesian demand management, the welfare state, the mixed economy, and tripartite industrial relations — forums can be traced back to the new statist orthodoxy of opinion heralded in the 1930s and given expression through the social democratic settlement that followed Labour's victory in 1945. The exigencies of winning sufficient votes to enable the Conservative Party to reclaim its position as the "natural party of power" demanded then, as now (they argue), that the Tory leadership should not stray from the centre of the political spectrum.

Crude psychological calculations are one thing, philosophical integrity another. It has been argued that classical conservatism was characterised by ideas

which have implications for practical policies rather different to those advocated by the Centre Forward — the principal idea being profound pessimism as regards the capacity of state-imposed reform to produce beneficial consequences.

By having overturned the Tories' post-war commitment to consensus economics with the alternative solutions of monetarism, privatisation and deregulation, Mrs Thatcher has begun the process of returning the Tory Party to its historical and intellectual roots.

There is a second "wet" inspired notion that must be confronted. They argue that unless the party drops its "dogmatic" and "ideological" attachment to market economics in favour of pragmatism it will face electoral disaster. Thatcherites must make it clear that there can be no escape from ideology because all political decisions

serve to move society in one direction or another. On this much right and left can agree. Dogmatic decisions differ from pragmatic decisions — the cat the birch the rope. When Continental politicians ask, "What has happened to Britain, where is the decency, the self-control?" Mrs Thatcher is at a loss, and is eager to disassociate herself from the "thugs"; and she is quick to distance herself from

the Tory Right must also make it apparent that decisive and overtly ideological use of power can serve to shape a new political reality far more conducive to the long-term electoral interests of Conservatives. The selling of council houses and the manner in which British Telecom and the National Freight Corporation were privatised, are classic examples of how Tories can simultaneously satisfy prin-

ciples by giving them practical effect and win new constituencies of support for the party. The priority must be to alter irreversibly the parameters of debate in a rightwards direction, not to operate within a climate of opinion dictated by the centre left, which a Pym or Walker-led Tory Party would be doomed to do.

Political success will ultimately accrue to the Party which has a correct interpretation of Britain's economic malaise and can therefore shape and implement an appropriate response. By having allowed themselves to be panicked into advocating a return to failed Heathite reflation to reduce unemployment, the wets have exposed their lack of analysis. They failed to grasp that the major cause of unemployment has been the steady growth of the public sector, fuelled by powerful lobby groups, and the resulting

burdens that have been imposed on the wealth-creating private sector.

It is only by an appreciation of the essentially parasitic and self-destructive nature of the mixed economy that the seeds of lasting recovery, based upon a decisive redefinition of the boundary between the private and the public sectors, in favour of the former, can be sown. Because of its failure to understand the expansionist dynamics of the state sector, a "wet" led government would be powerless to stop Britain's steady journey towards corporatism and decline.

The Thatcherites, arguably, have the appropriate understanding. Whether they possess the necessary will to do what has to be done, is another question.

Marc Henri Glendening is chairman of the Federation of Conservative Students.





Polly Toynbee

ON A chair inside the front door of the Queen Mary Hostel sat a bag lady, a famous character in Victoria. Round her head was tied a plastic raincoat and she looked worn out. Finished. She carried at least eight heavy bags, pulling some, shoving others down the street with her feet. She shuffled along, hearing these burdens, with a look of increasing anxiety on her face. What does she keep in her bags? Papers, masses of papers, her whole life, an unresolvable law case, a collection that is so indispensable to her that she cannot be without it for a minute of the day without feeling yet more anxious.

Not long ago she had an accident in the street when a lorry went over her toes. When the ambulance came to take her to hospital they had to cut away the handles of the bags to detach her from them, as she would not go. Now she is back again, shuffling a little slower, her bags somehow have survived this disaster. She could leave them locked in a locker at the hostel, but she can't, she won't, she daren't. She is not alone in her obsession, for I notice some other hostel women carrying about more plastic bags than the one that seems quite reasonable.

A woman can fall no further than this rambling old hostel for homeless women in Victoria—and yet these hundred

beds could be filled several times over with homeless women from the streets. Pressure is growing month by month, as more mental hospitals are closed and the deranged, confused and institutionalised end up on the streets. Now the horror is awaiting the effects of the new ruling preventing the young unemployed from getting their rent paid—and they fear a new wave of young destitutes.

The Church Army hostel is run by Sister Theresa Pountney, in her crisp grey uniform with its red Church Army shield badge. She knows every inmate, though some come and go with speed. She knows their stories, their habits, their needs, their foibles.

In the day room rows of women sit, most of them doing nothing, some of them coughing, and smoking and coughing again. Some stare into space, others stare with unseeing eyes at the television, turned on all day. A bright TV cook in a glittering kitchen was explaining the use of tarragon and lemon balm in a summer salad to this most depressed group, the ones who scarcely venture out of doors. The high ceilings have thick glass and none of the windows in the building actually look out. It was built as a boys' orphanage, and its architecture—all painted brick and concrete stairways, dark and hard—reeks of the poor house, retribution and punishment for the undeserving of all kinds.

Miss Thompson was sitting beside her bed, high up in an attic dormitory on the top corridor. She was polishing a pair of brown brogues, her green cardigan and tweeds immaculate, her white hair trim. This was the worst dormitory, an extra £2 a week for the marginal privacy. But the sounds are still the same at night—the coughing, the groaning, the

## There are many women here who are lost without the men upon whom they made the mistake of depending for everything

weeping, sometimes the swearing and the yelling, every noise audible to all.

Miss Thompson said she could not afford a cubicle as she was living on her life savings, not on social security. Sister Pountney tried yet again, in vain, to explain she should spend all her money quickly, enjoyably, instead of all this scrimping, saving and starving for she would inevitably end up on social security anyway.

How did a woman like Miss Thompson find herself here? It soon became clear. "I am only waiting to repossess my own freehold house in Surrey," she said, looking aloof. "It has been stolen, with

all my possessions, by evil men. They killed my brother. Now I think the new woman in the bed next to me is married to one of them, and she's here to spy on me. They crept in and stole my blue bath towel the other day." She has been in the hostel ten years now.

Miss Daphne Hampton used to be a music teacher, and she has the Royal Academy of Music certificates to prove it. Now in her seventies, she dresses like a child, a rather fashionable modern child, with a bright pink beret and a blue cardigan. She carries a teddy bear called Mactavish, who wears a blue beret. Before she came here, she used to sleep out, and she is registered

in various places under other names. Sister suspects she is schizophrenic, but she has always refused to see a doctor of any kind.

All kinds of women finish here, just one step up from the pavements. Some have fallen far, others, like Jessie, have never been far. Jessie came here in 1945—thoroughly institutionalised, unable to imagine any other life. She is like a friendly, polite child. She says she was in a convent before this, and before that a hospital. "It was the bombs. I couldn't bear the bombs." Even now, any loud bang or sudden sound makes her panic, Sister says.

Many women here are more sad than mad: they are the bereaved and abandoned women who have taken to wandering, unable to endure the melancholy of their empty homes. There are the battered refugees from bad marriages, homeless after escaping. There are many women here who are lost without the men upon whom they made the mistake of depending for everything. Once their men had gone, they found they could not survive alone. Bizarrely, in among all these there are always the short stay visitors, ones brought here for a night or two by the police, found lost on railway and coach stations at night, without the money to make their way home. There

are the tourists who have had their bags and their money stolen—a frightening view of Britain this must give them.

Each day finds many hostel residents, sometimes accompanied by staff, queuing from 10 in the morning to 6 at night at the local DHSS office. Not long ago there was a riot, a fight and a stabbing there. Sister is not surprised. Her own calm is almost broken by waiting and waiting for them to answer the telephone or a letter, or for cheques that never come. Like most social workers, staff spend most of their time struggling with the monstrous DHSS machine, the hours wasted, the rage and

Rory expended useless, the time frittered away. The vagrant and downright injustices of DHSS procedure are enough to drive the sane mad, and certainly convince some of these already paranoid and anxious women that there is a conspiracy against them.

One elderly woman came panting into Sister's office in a panic. There was a rumour going round the hostel that the Government was stopping all supplementary benefits. What? How was she to survive? Anything seemed possible. Sister tried to reassure her that no one had said any such thing. The local DHSS said that was true. But she said, "I was told that the DHSS office says to itself: 'Sister will look after so-and-so and so they don't need our help. If we were to stop their benefits, they'd pay sooner, or else the claimants would be put out on the street.' I wondered if the DHSS was not running even Sister Pountney a little paranoid."

Perhaps having God on her side keeps her going. There is a small dark chapel where services are held twice a day, but few attend. Saving souls seems to have faded into the background. "I do try to make them feel the love of God through me," Sister says. "I want them to sense this isn't just a human being who loves them, but God. But she says honestly, that she doesn't think many of them notice the religious side of her work."

If God is firmly in his heaven, I have a feeling she might locate the devil somewhere inside the DHSS, or possibly (unofficially) among those who make the decisions to close down geriatric, mental and psycho-geriatric beds, and so many of the services that help keep people going. She turned away from the day I was there, more on some days, and she hates to do it. She would like to go out and bring in women from the Embankment, but has no room. She fears that in the next months, much worse is to come.

## What every girl should know about the Pill, if her GP will tell her

The Pill can have a beneficial effect on some kinds of cancers. The Pill is the possible cause of other kinds of cancers. The Pill liberates its users. The Pill depresses its users. Our medical correspondent, Andrew Veitch, introduces two points of view which, between them, assemble the evidence for and against oral contraception.

IT WAS the scare of 1983 that showed what the majority of GPs who prescribe the Pill really mean when they talk about "properly informed women."

The reports from professors Malcolm Pike and Martin Vessey of a possible association between the Pill and breast and cervical cancer provoked, at best, denials, and at worst downright abuse.

The GPs' attitude was reinforced by some specialists who preferred, it seemed, to demolish the reports rather than add them to the sum of knowledge on a subject of some concern to 3 million women.

The Family Planning Association devoted itself to reassuring women—rather in the way that the Central Electricity Generating Board reassures the people of Cumbria that there is no risk of radioactive poisoning. The FPA placed rather more emphasis on the reassurance than the facts women needed if they were to be reassured.

The Committee on Safety of Medicines, and a handful of researchers and family planning specialists, attempted to put the Pike/Vessey findings into perspective.

They summarised the findings, pointed out that there were confounding factors, and nothing was proven—but the mes-

sage was simple: women who wanted the Pill should be taking the lowest suitable hormone dose, and they should be screened regularly for cervical cancer.

There was nothing new in that advice. The benefits of screening, and the link between high-dose Pills and blood clots had been known for years. The low-dose message has been plugged repeatedly by all the family planning agencies. But the confusion by the facts of the Pike/Vessey reports and the refusal of GPs to accept that anything might be amiss, thousands stopped taking the Pill. The result, a few months later, was a jump in the abortion figures.

Many of those who stopped, it emerged, did so because they realised that they were taking the old high-dose brands. Had their GPs not known of the risks of cardiovascular disease? Had they not told their patients of these risks? Did they know that their patients were using these brands?

Whatever the answer, the women could hardly be said to have been properly informed. It could be argued that it was this lack of information that was responsible for the scare of "No more Pills/Vessey findings. If they had been properly informed, they wouldn't have panicked."

Many doctors seem not to have learned from the experience.

The World Health Organisation's report in March supported Vessey's findings: women who use the Pill (probably the high-dose brands) for more than five years run an increased risk of cervical cancer. Preliminary results from Vessey's new project point the same way, yet when we report these findings we are accused of printing scare stories. It could be argued that women would not be scared if their doctors took the time to explain the facts.

Arguing, as Dr John Guillebaud does on this page, that the undoubted protective effects of the Pill against cancer of the ovary and womb counterbalance the possibility of other cancers, is not much comfort to the 30-year-old with a healthy womb who finds she's suffering from cancer of the cervix.

Nor is it much help being told that you run more risk of being killed by a juggernaut on the North Circular. You choose to cross the North Circular in the light of the known effect of an impact of 30 tons of steel on 10 stones of flesh and bone. If there were to be extra risks—lead poisoning and heat stroke due to waiting a month for a gap in the traffic—you would wish to evaluate those risks before choosing to attempt a crossing.

It may well be that the findings of an association between

cancer and the Pill prove to be misleading. Smoking may increase the risk, and a bug called human papilloma virus (HPV) found in genital warts, is implicated.

There are two basic steps to cancer: initiation and promotion. Some carcinogens do both. Most do one or the other. Dr David Thomas, US coordinator of the WHO trial, suggests the Pill may act as a promoter in people predisposed to the disease, perhaps genetically, perhaps as a result of exposure to another carcinogen such as HPV.

Whatever the answer, and it may be years in coming, the facts are that a particularly nasty, fast growing form of cervical cancer has appeared in younger women, and more younger women are developing the disease at a time when more younger women are taking the Pill.

Women, surely, have a right to know the possibilities. They cannot exercise their right to choose if they do not have the information upon which to make a choice.

Quite coincidentally, a consultant writing in this week's British Medical Journal makes the point precisely when he quotes Helen Keller: "We cannot freely and wisely choose the right way for ourselves unless we know both good and evil."

### Becoming ill sometimes is part of being human

THE Pill is a drug. No drug is free. It is a drug that is tolerated if its benefits outweigh its risks, and often the risks themselves are only acceptable in certain cases. All this is true of the Pill. The risks are not to be denied—but they are exaggerated. The risks are far too high for some women, the most important group being smokers of 20 cigarettes or more per day and those aged 35. But now that we know the categories at special risk (which also include diabetics, women with high blood pressure, those who are very overweight and those with abnormal levels of blood fat), it has become clear that the earlier risk estimates do not apply to the generality of young healthy women. These are the "safe" women in my diagram (below right).

Moreover the risk estimates from studies like that of the Royal College of General Practitioners are now in general use. Recent data has shown that modern pills which are both balanced and low in content of both the oestrogen and progestogen, are safer—even less likely to cause serious harm than were the older studies during the 1970s. Interestingly enough, smaller doses also lead to a reduction in the other annoying side-effects which can occur in Pill takers like nausea, headaches and weight gain.

So risks and side-effects can certainly be minimised.

They cannot, however, be entirely removed. They are only tolerable for many young women because of the two balancing processes: the good, as it were, of pregnancy prevention, and the bad, as it were, of the side-effects. The good, as it were, is the high efficacy, high reversibility and high convenience of the method (convenience mainly meaning the fact that nothing is done, as it were, at intervals). The bad, as it were, is the side-effects. There are obvious ones like the improvements in symptoms of the menstrual cycle, such as heavy and painful periods, and the other, less obvious like protection against pelvic infection and ovarian cysts. The well-established beneficial effects on cancer of the ovary and of the endometrium (womb lining) serve to counterbalance the possibility that the rate of other cancers may be increased. The present view of the experts is that as yet there is no disproof of the statement that the overall risk of cancer is not increased by oral contraception.

On the other side of the diagram, the unwanted effects are balanced first by the risks of pregnancy, which is so effectively avoided by the method. It is worth remembering that even today in this country the mortality of childbirth is about 100,000 per year. This is considerably higher than the annual death rate (1.2/100,000) from Pill taking by young non-smokers. Very few women who want a baby are put off by these known medical risks—nor should they be. My point is, how can the lesser risks of the Pill, if they are young and healthy and that is the method that best suits their lifestyle. Secondly, at present

there are risks or inconveniences connected with all the alternative methods: without going into too much detail, complications of the IUD method can threaten future fertility, barrier methods are perceived as interfering with the spontaneity of love-making, and sterilisation is far too final for many.

At the bottom of the diagram you will see the statement "All to be viewed in the context of risks of life generally." In my book, *The Pill*, I challenge the reader to identify any activity which is completely safe. How about eating? Additives in supermarket food are many and dubious, and all far less well studied than the Pill. Moreover, in the USA, approximately 3,000 people die each year from accidentally inhaling food, usually a piece of steak.

Going for a drive is another obvious example. The annual death rate from car driving in this country is 17/100,000, once again much higher than the figure of 1.2 for young Pill taking non-smokers. As a measure of the truth of this, I would like to bet that most readers of this article will not know personally any family affected by a tragedy linked with the pill—whereas they probably know more than one resulting from road accidents.

In conclusion, I will quote from *The Pill*. "Becoming ill sometimes is part of being human. Some people are inclined to blame on the Pill every illness or symptom which occurs in a past or present user. They need reminding of the logical implication of that, which is that someone who has never taken the Pill would never get ill at all."

You may say it is all very well for him to write positively about the Pill. He is a man and does not have to take it. I accept that point. I am really sorry I cannot write as a consumer. But I do believe myself to be a fully informed and understanding prescriber. If I were a young woman without risk factors and wanting an effective non-intercourse related method, despite knowing more than most about its bad systemic effects I can honestly say I would feel happy, on balance, to take the Pill. The important thing is you have a choice. And so you women like everyone, but it is nothing less than a godsend for many.

John Guillebaud

John Guillebaud is author of *The Pill*, a Handbook for Users, published by Oxford University Press at £2.25, and medical director of the Margaret Pyke Centre for Family Planning, London.

### One of the best kept secrets is the suicide rate

"A RISK that a properly informed woman would be happy to take," was the reassuring conclusion of the first major British report on the Pill published in 1974 by the Royal College of General Practitioners. GPs were following up 23,000 women who had chosen the Pill and 23,000 who had not. I could not wait to get the full report and read the good news for myself. As chairman of the Patients' Association I was receiving many queries from women who fell ill on the Pill but whose doctors were telling them: "It's safer than crossing the road."

I took the report to women's

health groups and we went through the tables together. I never found a woman who wanted to go on taking the Pill once she had read it, and I have been an avid collector of research papers on the Pill ever since.

It wasn't just the 38 per cent higher mortality rate, in the Pill takers who had started out healthier than the controls. I was concerned at the sheer number of extra illnesses oral contraceptive users had: more allergies (hay fever and asthma), epilepsy, parasitic infections, and virus infections (flu and chicken pox) which showed their immunity was reduced. Other research showed poorer nutritional status—lower levels of some vitamins and minerals like riboflavin, folic acid and zinc. A combination of poorer immunity and nutrition seemed particularly worrying for women in the Third World, or malnourished women in Britain, yet the public health implications have never been adequately discussed, perhaps because the authors believed "the population explosion had begun to replace the hydrogen bomb as the greatest danger to mankind."

After many discussions with doctors about the gap between what the latest research shows and what women are told, I am conscious of their continuous pressure that women should not be "frightened off" the Pill. Better that they should not know of the five studies which show an increase in breast cancer in those who started taking the Pill young and the two studies which show a higher cervical cancer rate even when women with the same number of sexual partners are compared.

Yet the "good news" research which shows a

decrease in ovarian cancer risk is widely and quickly publicised. Women are still being told that the Pill reduces the risk of benign breast disease, but not that this "benefit" only accompanies high progesterone doses, which bring more serious arterial disease. The increased risk of heart attacks and some strokes continues even after women give up the Pill, but the benign breast disease advantage does not.

One of the best kept secrets of the Pill is the higher suicide and attempted-suicide rates in those who take it—reported in four studies. Depression is the commonest reason women give for stopping the Pill, yet many doctors assert this is something women imagine and is not a "real" adverse effect. In spite of a double blind randomised trial which showed an 18 per cent increase in depression in women who took the Pill for only six weeks.

I am not a supporter of Victoria Gillick, but any doctor who puts my 15-year-old daughter on the Pill will find an ironic memento at the surgery door. All the long term research on the Pill has been done on adult women—there has been none on those who started taking it in their teens. If depression is increased in mature women, what about vulnerable adolescents? Has the Pill played a part in the increase in hospital overdoses admissions in young girls? What effects do nutritional changes have on immature bodies? The drug dose is comparatively higher in those who may not yet be fully grown, and in any case blood levels at the same dose vary by as much as 10 times in different women, so a "low dose" pill for others may be a high dose for my daughter. Fertility data on adults (except those who are underweight) is reassuring—

most women are able to conceive when they stop the Pill, even if there is a delay. But there have been no proper fertility studies on those who started the Pill in their teens.

A WHO report in 1975 strongly discouraged the use of hormonal contraceptives for young adolescents because of risks to future fertility, yet British doctors seem unaware of it.

At medical conferences nowdays I hear great alarm that the studies showing breast cancer in young women who took the Pill before they had a child may presage a major epidemic when this group reaches middle age. I do not see why doctors should impose such risks on my under-age daughter without my knowledge.

"These girls will get themselves pregnant," said one GP. Not without male assistance they don't. I am not against doctors giving contraceptive advice, but our best chance of avoiding unwanted teenage pregnancies is to expect responsible behaviour from both sexes. Suggest the girl brings her boyfriend to the surgery (she may get the message that a boy who uses a sheath may not be worth having). Tell them both that many young teenagers in the United States now successfully use a cap or diaphragm. A boy who uses a sheath not only helps to protect his partner from pregnancy, but also from cervical cancer, venereal disease and infertility. Alas, GPs are paid to provide the sheath, which they protect as beneath their dignity.

\*Oral Contraceptives and Health (Pitman Medical, 1974, £4.95).

Jean Robinson

NOT long ago, Mrs X of Unbleston gave up work to care for her mother, who was suffering from senile dementia. Mrs X applied for Invalid Care Allowance, £20.45 a week to help with the cost of her mother moving in and being looked after. Why not? Her mother had an Attendance Allowance, and people looking after her could claim Attendance Allowance.

Sixteen-year-olds can, students, men, husbands with working wives, anyone who looks after an invalid 35 hours a week, may claim, but DHSS, always on the lookout for spongers, said No to Mrs X. They don't pay ICA to married or cohabiting women like Mrs X because they're not part of the "working population" and would only be hanging around at home anyway.

"Remember," says the application form, "women who are married or living with someone as if they are

### Vanity Fair

married, cannot get ICA." So Mrs X, being married with two children, aged 6 and 2, looking after her mother 120 hours a week, having no holidays, no swimming pools or school events, and no meals all together because of poor grandma's table manners, wasn't eligible.

What's more, Mrs X's mother wasn't allowed Mobility Allowance either. She was claiming, but DHSS said no to it anymore. DHSS knows quite well that once past 65, people no longer wish to go to work and become voluntarily immobile.

DHSS's stinginess rattled Mrs X. She fought back. She was part of the "working population" and had a job that was still waiting for her. She also knew that nowadays a woman's place is

wherever she wants it to be, and EEC agreed with her. DHSS had to watch its step here. The whole thing reeked of sexism and EEC won't have sexual discrimination in the benefits covered by its Directives.

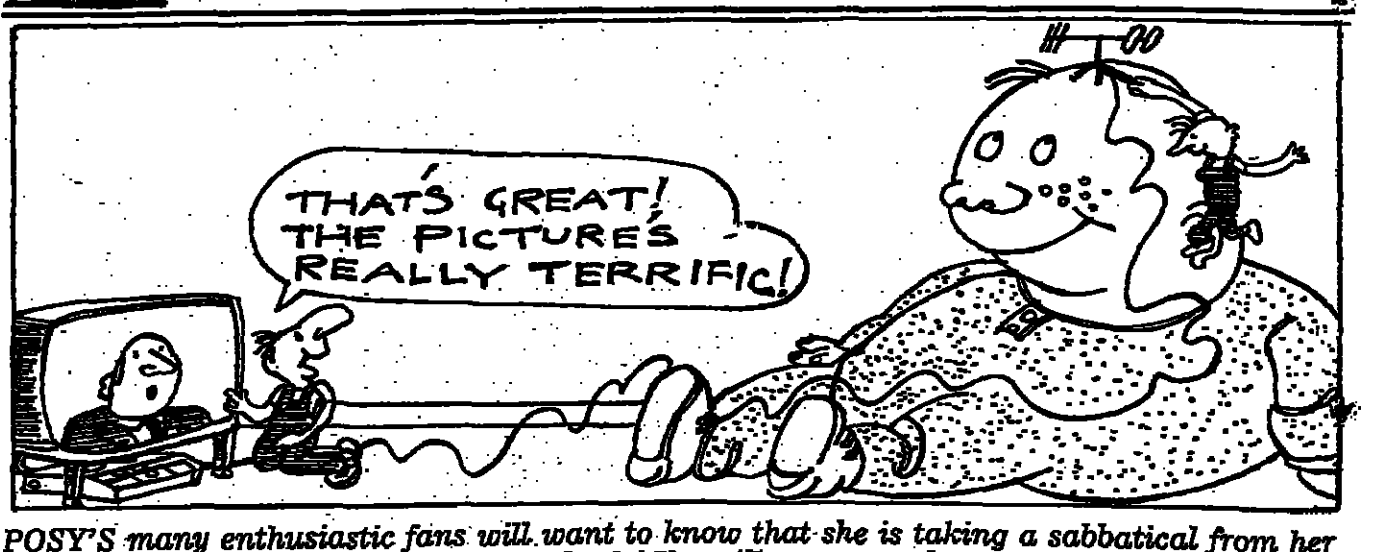
Luckily, EEC Directives only apply to "Statutory Schemes which provide protection against the risk of invalidity." That was a clincher for DHSS, because according to them, if an invalid applies for benefit (AA) it is a statutory scheme which is providing protection, but if a Career applies for benefit (ICA), then it isn't and doesn't. Protection depends on who asks for the money: As with lollipops.

lollipop, the lollipop won't be a lollipop. Anyway, Mrs X's mother went on crying and shaking if she was left by herself in a room for five minutes, and Mrs X went on fighting the DHSS, like millions before her have tried to do, but unlike the others, Mrs X won, at a Social Security Tribunal, and her case will go on to the European Appeal Court. It's a Test Case.

Of course it could all take a year to sort out, and it would be silly to get over-excited or too optimistic about things, but Mrs X's case might win again. And so any woman like her, lolling about at home looking after invalids who think they deserve ICA, better apply now, because their payments will be backdated. A whole year's worth of them, 53 times £20.45, about £1,080. Enough to keep an invalid grandma in a nursing home for about seven weeks.

Michele Hanson

### BABY



POSY'S many enthusiastic fans will want to know that she is taking a sabbatical from her regular spot on this page to work on a book. She will return at the end of the year.



Alex Hamilton reviews  
the paperbacks

## Upping the antis

The *Trouble Makers* by A. J. P. Taylor (1987, Fabian £3.95). The book the author would most like to be remembered for, being his tribute to the radicals and nonconformists in British foreign policy with whom he feels most empathy. It was originally a course of lectures on a merely oppositionist in Parliament between 1792 and 1830, but dissent in the wider sense of disagreeing with the objects of policy, and war as one of its principal instruments.

He deals with Fox and Pitt, Cobden, Urquhart, Cobden and Bright, showing the isolation in which the proponents of radical ideas first exist, and the ultimate assimilation of their attitudes. In the latter stages he treats of the boogymen of Europe, Germany and Russia, the manoeuvres of Gladstone, the awkward beginnings of the Labour Party when its only policy was domestic and, perhaps the most interesting part of it all, the epiphany of the disciples of E. D. Morel with their immersion in the Spanish Civil War. The impish asides of Taylor's method, mocking fellow historians, journalists and politicians on all sides, retain the freshness of their extempore delivery.

The *Pork Butcher* by David Hughes (1984, Penguin £2.95). The latest novel to win the W. H. Smith Award has for its theme the attempt of an elderly pork butcher from Luton to settle his account with his own past before death claims him, as his doctor tells him it very soon will. Forty years earlier he had taken part as a soldier in a war of atrocity, but his memory of the evil episode is mitigated by the only romantic relationship of his life. Is it to purge his guilt or to shift it on other shoulders that he sells up, collects his married daughter and goes back to the stricken French village, now a shrine to the fallen, if the daughter regards him as a practised fabulist, and the Mayor of the town finds it politically expedient to suppress his confession, will even his secret-within-a-secret make the impact he wants? Hughes spins out the subtleties with assured elegance.

*Capital City* by Hamish McRae and Frances Cairncross (1987, rev. 1985, Methuen £3.95). This is a study of the status of London as a great world financial centre. Money in the City has the mobility of mercury, and the easy fluid style of the book is commensurate so that the outsider has for once the illusion of being able to fathom what brokers and jobbers and merchant bankers and barons and institutional investors are all up to within that vast cosmos.

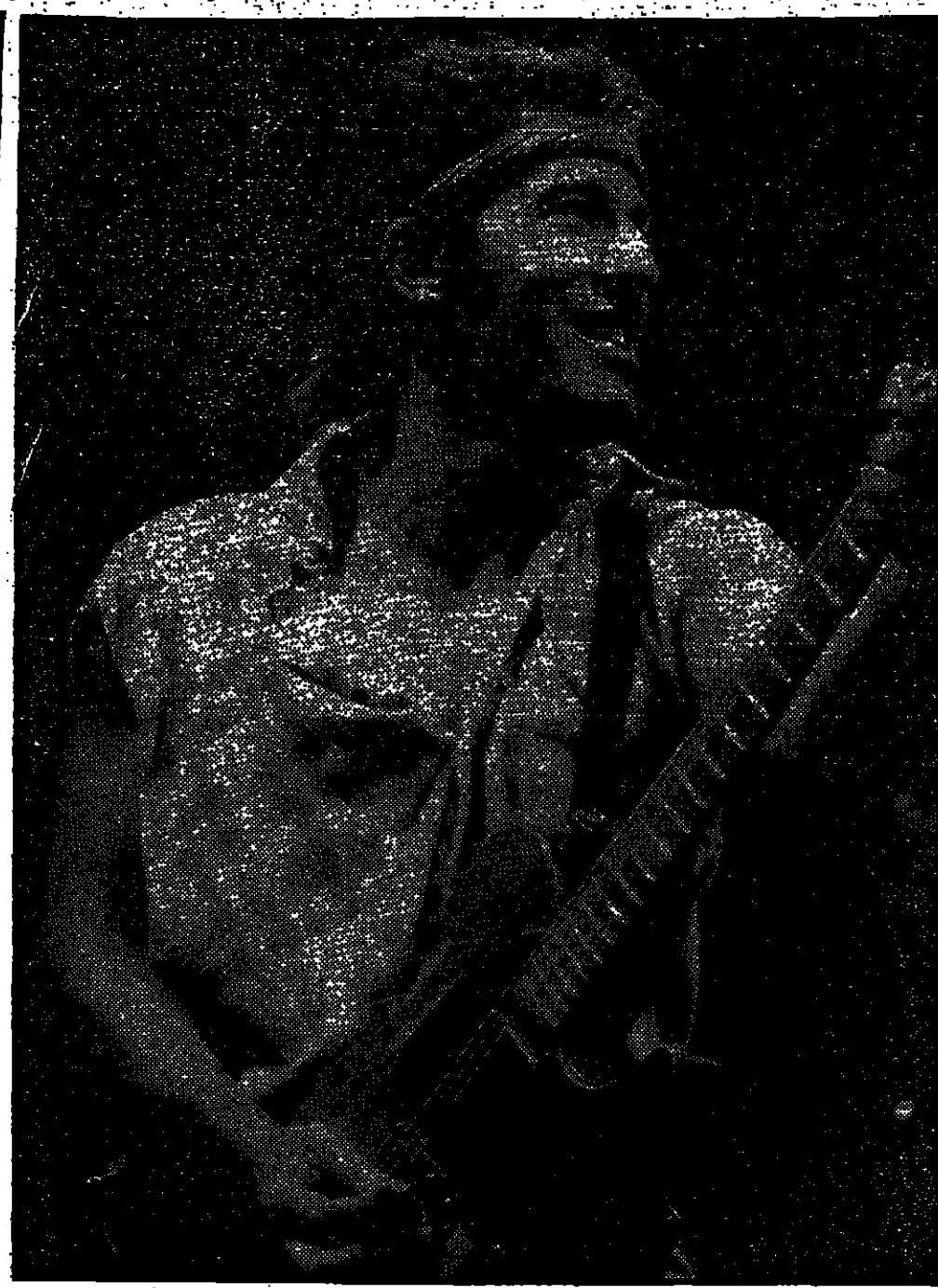
Victorian Villains: selected by Hugh Greene; four thrillers in one volume comprising *The Great Train Robbery* by Hawley Smart, 1883; *The Red Rover* by Arthur Griffith, 1886; *In the Fog* by Richard Harding Davis, 1901; and a horror classic, *The Beetle*, by Richard March, 1897 (Penguin £5.95). As a prelude to a horror novel, *The Beetle* is a second-hand barrow and backstreet bookshop, Hugh Greene has built up a formidable pile of old thrillers and Victorian melodramas, first milked in anthologies of stories whose mostly forgotten heroes he called "the rivals of Sherlock Holmes." With these novels as with those stories, it's evident that offences against property were at that time more scandalous than those against the person.

*Daughter of Regals* by Stephen Denyer (1984, Fontana £1.95). From one of the three or four most successful "science fiction" writers today, this book is made up of seven short stories written between and after the 1930s and 1940s. The author's cultivation of his two-part *Chronicles of Thomas Covenant*. The holiday mood and magic with a ray of science fiction and engaging freshness. These exemplar tales range from a bouncy blend of *St and Ed* and *McRae* through traditional myth-building fantasy to the title novella, which is a suspenseful piece of original wizardry.

Scottish Arts Council

### TRAINEE DIRECTOR'S BURSARIES

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SPRINGSTEEN: Epic commitment to the fans. Picture by Steve Rappaport

## Open even for Bovril

Nancy Banks-  
Smith on the  
weekend joys of  
Channel 4

I AM extremely impressed by the standard of entertainment available in Skebawn, that polysaturated bit of the west of Ireland where Major Yeats, The Irish RM (Channel 4) strives to promote truth, law, order, sobriety and other concepts alien to horse trading soap.

In *The News in Skebawn*, they not only had sowing pictures including Royal Day at the Derby followed with disconcerting speed by *The Funeral of King Edward VII*. A Nation Mourns (tumultuous audience) but that powerful drama *A Royal Romance*, a thinly disguised account of the disgraceful going on between a certain monarch and a woman known as the Guernsey Lily. The Throne was no sooner cooling from the Royal trousers than a ballet company came springing in complete with awes. I will not be the boscopic entrepreneur put it, tax your patience with feats of oratory but only draw

your attention bitterly to the difference between this largesse and the programmes offered on television. Is there, as they say in Skebawn, anything you'd be seen dead with at a pig fair? There is not.

Only Channel 4, bless them, are still beavering away like Japanese in the jungle unaware that everyone else has shut up shop, put closed even for Bovril on the door and gone home. Virtually anything worth watching at the weekend was on Channel 4.

The lovely Lakeland Rock series ended with Peter Whillane taking a new and gruesome route up Gable while smoking. Dave Armstrong, who has the reach of a gibbon, demonstrated how to kick higher than your head with your right foot and thread a needle with your left hand while clinging to a cliff face. At moments of extreme excitement or perspiration a swelling chorus of unaccompanied angels was

# King of the rock castle

BRUCE SPRINGSTEEN'S first performance this side of the Atlantic in four years persuaded around 70,000 people to spend most of Saturday sitting in a field in County Meath. The E Street Band have played everywhere from Madison Square Garden to Melbourne Showground, but the crowd at Sane Castle, near Dublin, is the biggest they have ever drawn. Clearly, absence makes the mystique grow stronger: the numbers do not quite match those for the Pope, the last Catholic legend to play Ireland, but the ovation to which this failed altar-boy from New Jersey takes the stage suggests a near-Papal infallibility. Later, as Springsteen roars into the third hour of his set even the castle's hip Harrovian owner, Henry, the Lord Mountcharles, must be tempted into a celebratory "Tally-ho!" The Hunt Ball was never ending.

For Springsteen it is a homecoming of sorts — his father is American-Irish — and as far as the multitude are concerned he probably walked on water. Set in the old country. There's a list of "don'ts" on the concert ticket — No bottles, cans, tape recorders, cameras, folding chairs, umbrellas — but it doesn't say anything about no fun. A hot, potentially trying day becomes a joyous affirmation of people's capacity to gather in large numbers and cheer — reassuring for the concerts at Newcastle tomorrow and Wednesday and next month's dates at Wembley and Leeds.

Even at £15 a head, the show offers value, an epic quality and sense of commitment to the fans which contrasts sharply with the cynicism of some of Springsteen's contemporaries. He has never played the Republic before, and the pre-

Thunder Road came to Co Meath at the weekend when Bruce Springsteen, now the most vital force in rock, started his European tour. Phil Shaw reports.

concert buzz of anticipation was intense. Tickets sold out weeks earlier. At Dublin airport on Friday I was asked three questions: Anything to declare? The purpose of your visit? Any spare tickets?

The Dublin Evening Herald, in which a firm was offering a helicopter trip to Slane for a mere £149, featured the man on three pages. Outside one of the capital's ritziest hotels a sign read: "Welcome the USA croquet team." Perhaps the E Street Band were going incognito? The Herald blew the one too, revealing that Springsteen and his wife of three weeks, Julianne, were heading for a "hide-away" at the Gresham Hotel. On the 30-mile run from Dublin four police roadblocks emphasised the Garda's determination to avoid a repetition of last year's confrontation in Slane which prompted a baton-charge before the Bob Dylan concert. As the waiting ends — at 5 pm on the dot as advertised — it is clear that if anyone is going to use force today, it will be the E Street Band.

A thundering version of *Born in the USA*, Springsteen's song about recession, America and the shadow of Vietnam, has the crowd punching the air with exhilaration. Roy Bittan's piano, an important and under-rated component in their musical identity, leads into the euphoric *Dancing in the Streets*, and two giant

video-screens allow a close-up of Clarence Clemons's first sumptuous sax solo.

Clemons, a huge St Bernard of a black man resplendent in red suit, provides a strong visual contrast with the diminutive Nils Lofgren, his new guitarist. The tempo changes again for *The River*, a song of lost innocence given added poignancy by the Boyne winding its idyllic course behind the stage.

Trapped, Jimmy Cliff's ballad of impotence and frustration sows Springsteen's unerring feel for covering songs that can be adapted to his own dramatic style. The audience join in on the wistful *Hometown*, and almost chant the words to *Thunder Road*: "We're riding out tonight to case the promised land behind the stage."

Their identification with his lyrics is intriguing; many of these songs are about an underworld most can only glimpse from the movies, the highway imagery a million miles from the mean streets of Kerry or Cork. It is peopled by "switchblade lovers" and "greasers" in their high heels, yet the next generation of Irish yuppies lap it up.

The band break after 80 minutes, perhaps to take tea with young Lord Henry, who has been patrolling the ramparts with his walkie-talkie. They soon return, Clemons a vision in white and Springsteen sporting Scargill-style baseball cap to sweep into the euphoric *Dancing in the Streets*. The saxman darts

along the catwalk to solo in regal isolation and Springsteen climbs into the crowd to croon through *Hungry Heart*. The showman-ship has echoes of Chuck Berry and Elvis Presley. *Run On Fire* is all smoldering sexuality and locomotive rhythm, the prelude to one of his characteristic narrative intros. The Irish are reputedly a nation of storytellers, and Springsteen's version of the Garden of Eden saga — the punchline has Eve telling Adam she can have whatever he desires if he'll just get her a Pink Cadillac — must account for the rapturous reception accorded to a routine rocker.

A full moon appears in the cloudless sky, and a plane sailing a streamer bearing the legend "Des Kelly Carpets" circles the amphitheatre. But all eyes are on Springsteen as he cools the pace with a *Dyaneque* treatment of the Beach Boys' *When I Grow Up*. Ostensibly an odd choice for a 35-year-old, he transforms it into a paean to youthful idealism.

Tender turns to tough as the full cast returns for *Land To Rust*, still the definitive E Street anthem and played with astonishing vigour 11 years after its appearance on vinyl. By now, even the people on a distant hill are doing the *Concrete Street Shuffle*. The final encore of *Twist and Shout*, segued teasingly with *Do You Love Me*, captures the mood perfectly. "Show a little faith, there's magic in the night!" he sang earlier and the faithful have been handsomely rewarded. The watching Elvis Costello, who knows a thing or two about such matters, said recently of Springsteen: "He still writes the odd good song." Tonight he played nearly 30 of them. Bruce Bruce — and hurrah, Henry.

## BRIXTON ACADEMY

Waldemar Januszczak

## Alternative Miss World

CHEERFULLY ignored by most of the contestants, water, the theme for this year's Alternative Miss World Competition, was almost universally followed by the audience of fancy dress sailors packing the Brixton Academy. Most favoured the Gene Kelly look, gleaming white uniforms with cape perched at jaunty angles, sleeves rolled up to reveal tattoos. There were even a few officers — Admiral Nelson, Sir Francis Drake and Jack Hawkins in *The Cruel Sea*.

The curtain rose on an extravagant pale blue set of fountains, waterfalls and stairways. Our Host/Hostess, Andrew Logan, took the stage in his traditional fifty-fifth costume. Half of him came as the captain of transatlantic liner and the other half as Steamboat Annie.

The Mermettes emerged in shimmering tight blue dresses and old a fairy tale number by the cast of *Coronation Street*. Then the time came for our Host/Hostess to introduce his co-presenter, Janet Street-Porter. Janet Street-Porter, seen Janet Street-Porter?

Mermettes filled in with an impressive no routine. Still no Janet. At last she wobbled down the steps looking red and giddy as we were away.

The first of 27 contestants was the stunningly beautiful Miss Fine Art, "born in the 16th century Renaissance and lent by the Charles Saatchi collection." Miss Fine Art set up her portfolio on stage and smiled ravishingly. She was clearly a very graceful, talented and beautiful to stand a chance.

Next came Miss Tina Turner, hips pumping like a traction engine, sex index terminate, not wearing much but what there was screaming in an orange that burned your eyes. Cheap, gaudy and crass, she was obviously in with a loud shout.

she was chosen as the new Alternative Miss World?

"U u m m m h h h" hummed the host, "I'd donate my body to science and buy a new one." Bravo, our madam, bravo, and Mr Callow moved on to his next in-depth interview with Miss Mary Unfaithful. The eventual runner-up, Miss Mills and Boon, ("born in heaven, resident in paradise") was a Barbara. Carland lookalike led in by doctors and nurses who proceeded to distribute roses and paperbacks from her bedside.

But from the moment we set eyes on contestant No 15, Miss Rosa Bosom, we knew we were watching something special. She moved slowly and mechanically in straight lines, her asked heart a tangle of wires and valves. Her lips were detachable and she waved them at us with jerky enthusiasm.

The personality interview did not go well as it was difficult to hear what she was croaking. But she made up a lot of points in the swimwear category when she emerged in a fetching olive coloured deep sea diving helmet. The judges, who included Norman Parkinson, Zandra Rhodes, Pamela Stevenson, Billy Connolly and Marilyn were clearly impressed. And Miss Rosa Bosom, made in England, became the first robot to be crowned Alternative Miss World.

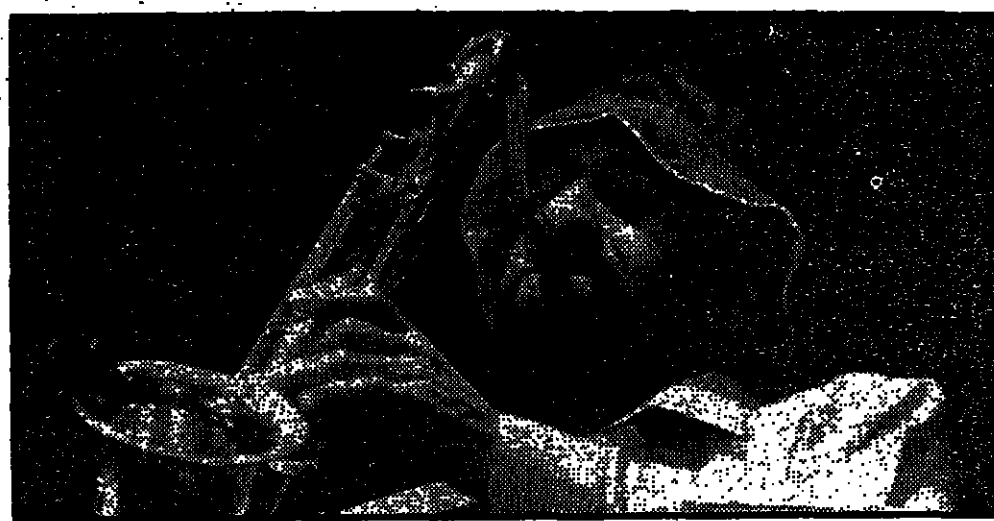
BATH  
Gerald Lamer

## Simon Holt

SIMON HOLT and the Bath Festival have done each other a useful service. The composer has been able to hear no fewer than five of his works (in mainly) authoritative public performances and, in presenting them, the Festival has found a focus for its enthusiasm for new music.

So it is not enormously significant that the new Clarinet Quintet, commissioned by the Festival for the first performance by Spectrum in the Guildhall at the weekend, happened not to be the most attractive or the most exciting of the Holt works in the Bath collection. Inspired by Goya's desperates, it seems to be compensating much of the time for not being scored for another medium, a more incisive and more variously coloured combination of instruments than a clarinet (or bass clarinet) and string quartet.

It protests too much, concealing its true textural nature in shrieks and stabs rather than trusting itself to linear expression. The shower of pizzicato with the



Master of improvisation: Sonny Rollins at the Dominion. Picture by David Redfern

bass clarinet in sinister movement underneath is an inspired exception, and the occasional lyrical gesture is all the more effective in the circumstances. But unlike the others, the Clarinet Quintet fails to persuade us that, given just one more clue, one would know exactly what each little dramatic episode is all about.

In general, Spectrum's concert was not as rewarding as the other programme of new music at the Bath Festival a week earlier. Elliott Schwartz's *Spirals* is intolerably self-indulgent, and in his *Akanthos* — named after the plant which is such a conventional feature of classical design — Xenakis has written music which is anything but decorative, even in the presence of the remarkable Rosemary Hardy as soprano soloist. Jonathan Harvey's *Song Offerings*, which sounds most imaginatively half asleep to begin with, reverts to the conditioned reflexes of English word setting.

Perhaps the most successful work in the concert was Michael Finnissy's *Banambur*. It was written in Australia and has something to do with the Aboriginals' morning star. But the main point is that it sustains a strict economy based on a multi-voiced twittering, on the one hand, and sustained slowly changing lines on the other — and attempts to extract no more from the material than it actually contains.

FESTIVAL HALL  
Hugh Canning

## Philharmonia /Sinopoli

KLEMPERER once recalled Richard Strauss commenting to players after a Bruckner

performance that "this is not our peasants' compose." However tactless and tasteless the remark, behind it lies a profound compliment. For despite the complexity and monumentality of his symphonic design, the music speaks a simplicity of faith which could only come from a man as unworried and unsophisticated as Bruckner.

Giuseppe Sinopoli, in his performance of the Seventh Symphony with his Philharmonia Orchestra, seemed more concerned with the mechanics of the work than its spiritual message. The Italian maestro and conductor, a composer in an extraordinary ability to hear and let us hear the inner lines of the score: he stretches out the orchestral fabric so that we can examine every thread of the weave, revealing Bruckner of unexpected and uncharacteristic transparency.

As a purely aural experience, then, a revelation. But what of the music's fundamental import? The expansive *Adagio*, with its significant quotations from Bruckner's own *Te Deum*, is at once a formal dedication to the corresponding movement in Beethoven's Ninth and an elegy for the recently deceased Wagner. And the almost unbearable intensity of the opening movement's E major cello theme, even more of its restatement in the upper strings, conjures a vision of the spirit rising to vaulted heights for an intimate communion with his Creator.

Sinopoli concerns himself with none of this. His is a more direct emotional appeal to our senses at odds with the mystical aura of the music.

The tender accents of the scherzo, a tribute perhaps to Wagner's *Valkyries*, are certainly more to his liking, but even here, and in his pulsing conduct of the mercurial Finale, he dwells on the episodic character of Bruckner's structures, shunning the longer view.

Nor does Sinopoli seem to relish the role of accompanist, if his perfunctory contribution to Martha Argerich's brilliant account of Beethoven's *Mozartian* B flat major concerto is typical. Argerich kept her firebrand temperament largely under wraps but the white-hot intensity of her personality emerged in her robustly moulded playing.

DONMAR  
WAREHOUSE  
Nicholas de Jongh

## Feiffer's America

NO AMERICAN president over the last 30 years emerges unscathed from exposure to Jules Feiffer's theatrical scorn. Feiffer subjects all seven of them to abusive caricature and they seem to shrivel equally in the process, looking smaller than the lives they used to live. He sees them as wan reflections of America, of its love of homespun myths and clean-cut simplicities. And although Feiffer's American includes wimps, card-carrying members of the radical middle, and revisionist demagogues demanding "a little less bombing," it is the

presidents who interest him most. It's they who give the matic unity to an evening which would otherwise be too fragmentary.

With epigram, apothegm and reimagined cliché he voyages across the years, reserving his greatest ridicule for Nixon, Reagan and the one non-presidential character, Henry Kissinger. As played by Peter Whitman who recreates the former Secretary of State as some sinister hoodlum with a briefcase, Dr Kissinger egudes forthrightly. We believe in order. Just as we believe in order. We periodically inspect, torture to see it is orderly.

Better still, because less rooted in generalities, is Feiffer's eccentric understanding of political charisma as akin to sexual energy. It leads by way of sexual imagery to a kind of dynamism, comic fury which is rare upon our own uninitiated stages: Eisenhower, emanating the glow of a post-coital husband, took the cold war war and made it say, while LBJ's "cock-thumping energy" caused Vietnam to be "his very own venerable production."

Peter James's production, which I saw at a preview, needs a little more dynamism in its first half but strengthens after the interval. In this nightmare age for liberals everywhere Feiffer provides discomfiting radicalism with an evening of sobering savage wit.

DOMINION  
John Fordham

## Sonny Rollins

SONNY ROLLINS is one of the few jazz stars for whom an album like *Saxophone Colossus* could be a reasonable evaluation of the facts. Arriving like a whirlwind in the 1950s his style out of Coleman Hawkins and Charlie Parker, Rollins's tone eschewed vibrato, his sound was more like a bark than a purr and in constructing solos of exhaustive length as if examining his materials from every possible angle, he virtually came to define the

phenomenon known as hard bop. But unlike a pure bebop performer, he remained fascinated by the tune, however functionally — endlessly returning to it, turning it into other tunes like an illusionist. From his first arrival, Rollins was a giant.

And a giant he remains, despite the departures into semi-commercial music of recent years, which as he repeatedly proves in person, have affected his fundamental attitudes hardly at all.

At the Dominion on Saturday — pacing the stage as ever, stomping on the spot as if he were treading grapes, swinging the horn to the heavens — Rollins swept within a few minutes of a booming rendition of *I'll Be Seeing You*, which he then dissected and reworked over the course of a 20 minute solo.

The Audacity with which Rollins pours out bubbling torrents of new tunes from the fragments of old ones is — and this is what marks him out from many other resourceful improvisers — significantly dependent on his skill at distilling a solo into phases and moods so that each improvisation takes on a concerto-like poise.

The band is very much better than the succession of rather ordinary performers with which Rollins has been recently associated, particularly ex-Dizze Gillespie drummer Tommy Campbell, a performer of slow, graceful movements whose feature on the mid-tempo *No Problem* elegantly blended ton-ton accents that resembled hand-drum sounds with taut, compulsive figures on the snare.

Guitarist Bobby Broom played some delicious tributes to Wes Montgomery in *My One And Only Love* (Rollins introduced Greensleeves into the same thing) the leader played the obligatory rather colourless funk on *Reel Life*, and wound up with a barnstorming *Don't Stop The Carnival* which he concluded with an earth-shaking foghorn honk. The show is geared to him being the boss, which curtails the unexpected but Rollins remains one of the greatest living improvisers.

touching and uniquely haunting play... a remarkable tapestry of British life between the wars

**TODAY**

BY ROBERT HOLMAN

**RSC**

THE PIT, BARBICAN

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

On Last March, in the aftermath of the strike, Ian MacGregor wrote to all miners saying that every effort would be made to restore harmony in the industry. Elsewhere he was quoted as saying that miners were discovering the price of "insubordination and insurrection, and boy are we going to make 'em stick." We then asked the real Mr MacGregor to stand up. Sadly it appears that the real Mr MacGregor is the man with the hit list and not the man determined, in the aftermath of an undoubted victory, to restore harmony and negotiate a realistic plan for coal.

# Treaties Star Wars will break

Presumably there was a time when these interminable inquiries did not happen. Sizewell has only just fin-

been of our generation) it was desirable that Nimes should have a water supply, but whether there not means of securing it? Well, for example, or buckets?

Suppose the masonry on the upper storey of the aqueduct were to be dislodged. Might not innocent bystanders be put at serious risk? (In fact, of course, they would not have been hurt, but it bears some resemblance to the Roman Emperor's greatest water-supply burst, had built the thing, it was salvaged by terrorists.)

Or consider a case nearer home where Denham's great reservoir supplying water to Sheffield, burst its dambs on March 11, 1894, and 100 residents of Sheffield Battersea has probably described the event in greater detail elsewhere — and may even have called for a competent engineer to put basically it was the

fe us Labour Herald. No one journal or group can be the focus for the united campaign that we need.

Such unity has already been achieved — in support of the miners. The Labour Party has slogan: "Listen to women — for a change!" Listen indeed to working-class women in the Welsh mining areas.

Those elected to do a job, not to be video stars for posterity. We have the right — and the duty — to recall them, especially when they are obviously called to support the miners and their communities. — Yours, Sarah Roelefs.

Labour Briefing Editorial  
London E.5

Reading the Green Paper, one might conclude that the universities are at fault in not producing sufficient graduates in science and technology, when it is clear that any person qualified to enter any of these areas can obtain a university place. Nor is it sensible to ignore the fact that some technologies are on the wane, while others are in the ascendancy, and that the technologies of the next generation are probably still in the embryonic phase in science departments.

(Prof.) M. Irvine.  
Department of Theoretical Physics,  
Manchester University.

Sir, - Following the new  
Paper's emphasis on  
for many is higher  
education, I have decided to  
stop publishing my research  
work in the open literature.  
I am therefore offering for  
sale one new mathematical  
theorem, never been used,  
supplied complete with proof  
and several valuable corollaries.  
Best offer secures.  
(Prof.) Stephen Barnett.  
University of Bradford.

Now the government of Pakistan is rushing 10 million rupees' worth of relief goods for the cyclone sufferers in Bangladesh. — Yours faithfully,  
Qutubuddin Aziz,  
Embassy of Pakistan,  
London SW1.

person qualified to defend  
the University degree  
course in high technology.  
Reading the Green Paper,  
one might conclude that  
the universities are at fault in  
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science departments.

**KESWICK:** Spring and early summer go too quickly so, early today, the garden work must be done. The birds are asleep by the mouse-infested bean rows, was left in charge. The sky was cloudless but the bills were still misty from the night. Cowslips are golden on the west side of Eusenthwaite lake, the byroads towards the Solway coast summer is taking over. There are bluebells — bluer for their nearness to the coast — and red campion on the seaward slopes. The sea is blue, the meadow grasses are

est building in the town, and I had always wanted to see inside. Now the door was open, and the friendly women took me in with the typical warm curiosity of the north. Its cool gloom smells sweetly of earth and you can look up, past honeycombs of pigeon niches, to the square roof and a smaller one above, once giving access to the birds. No one could feel a stranger there; even M. Hulot, no doubt tipping his hat punctiliously to the ladies, would be much at home.

—END— J. WILSON

# If the Roman Empire had seen the light of the nuclear age



Presumably there was a time when these interminable inquiries did not happen. Sizewell has only just fin-

Or consider a case nearer home when Dam Flask, the great reservoir supplying water to Sheffield, burst its banks on March 11, 1864, spilling 700 million gallons. Mr Battersley has probably described the event in greater detail elsewhere — and may even have called for a retrospective inquiry — but basically it was the

And if ever it had come to electricity, one cannot seriously imagine that public disquiet today would allow so patently hazardous an enterprise to proceed without demonstrations every weekend. Fifty volts can disable. 100 volts can kill. Yet we have overhead cables carrying 480 000 volts. And even

nk is fortuitous, not necessary. Neither depends on the other. If all nuclear power plants were closed and no new ones commissioned, a government would not be stuck for plutonium. It would make it in purpose-built reactors.

That is one little myth that should be disposed of. Another is that the civil nu-

the living environment for 10,000 years. But another way of addressing that purely comprehensible thought is to say that there is ample time to come up with ideas, some of them outlandish at present, like shooting it into the sun. So successfully identified with spacecraft has the nuclear programme become that the

...ual public inquiry not  
into nuclear power alone but  
into all the other topics  
which seem to prey on so  
many minds. Its terms of  
reference would be "to con-  
sider the present situation,  
examine what factors influ-  
ence the course of events,  
and make recommendations.  
If need be, it could sit for  
100,000 years.



## FLEET MANAGEMENT

THE SIZE of the annual company car market is not known: estimates range from the 40 per cent of all new cars registered put forward by Sam Toy, chairman of Ford UK, to the more widely quoted but less well researched 70 per cent. This year's total of new car sales will be in the region of 1.7 millions and so, by any calculation, the company orientated section of the market is massive.

Transport costs have soared over the past decade and the decisions affecting purchase and fleet management are of increasing importance. Executive perk or essential tool of the trade? The company car seems capable of provoking more antagonism than any other corporate benefit.

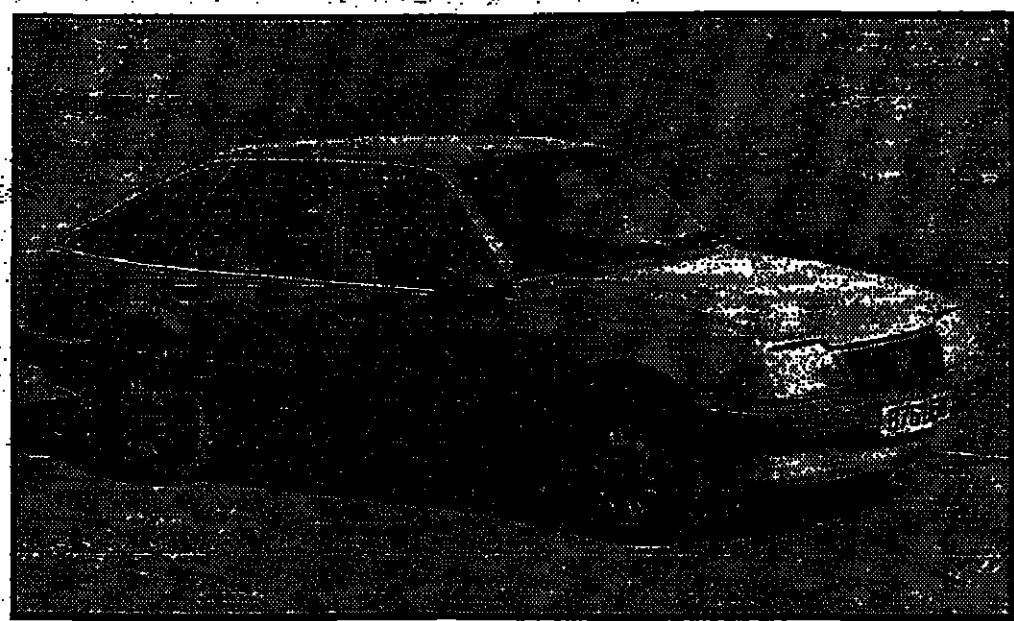
But car management, properly undertaken, goes far beyond merely supplying wheels to members of staff. Buying, running, and disposing of a vehicle fleet is a specialised task, a minefield for the unwary. In larger companies, a fleet manager will be fully occupied but smaller firms frequently give it a low priority, where someone is responsible for the cars in addition to his or her own job.

Far too many businesses leave these vital decisions to the untrained, unaware of the advantages and disadvantages of car purchase be it through HP, leasing, contract hire or outright purchase, of day to day cost control, and of disposal methods.

Accountants are seldom in a position to make sensible decisions about cars yet one of the greatest obstacles to achieving efficiency in fleet control, according to experts in the market, is the transport manager — often a man with fears for his job security and trapped by decisions made on an historical basis.

Motor cars are of general interest to most people and many directors and managers can be arrogant about their ability to run one. But if they can safely handle their own car, then it does not follow that they can properly and profitably run 500.

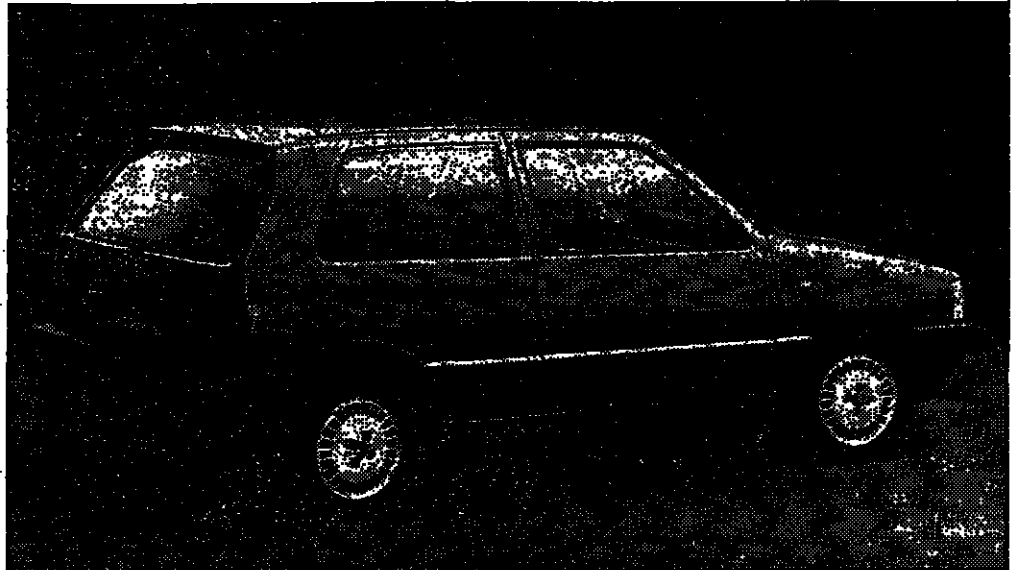
In this survey on fleet vehicles and finance, a team of industry experts look at some of the options currently available, at ways of improving efficiency, and at the scope for making savings on your fleet.



Cavalier — clear class leader with its tax-beating engine capacity



Granada — sharply priced and well equipped, will do well against the Senator



Flat Uno — favoured by smaller fleets, now Europe's No 1 best seller



Metro — five doors add to its appeal

## The chairmen's multimillion pound blind spot

### FINANCIAL OPTIONS

Clive Frusher

OVER three and a half million company cars are on the road in the UK today. Ranging from the workhorse of a sales representative to the perk car of a chairman, they represent a multimillion-pound industry.

Whether they are called company car sales, fleet sales, business car sales, or sales into the corporate sector, they are acquired by a variety of methods, from all business to companies operating car fleets running into thousands of vehicles.

For many companies, car fleets are the blind spot in financial management, despite the fact that they

represent major calls on company funds. The task of acquiring the fleet, keeping it on the road, and disposing of the vehicles at the end of varying periods, if more often than not allocated to someone with neither time, expertise, nor enthusiasm.

A moderately sized fleet of 200 cars costs over a million pounds to acquire and £250,000 a year to run. But the time given to that fleet is often minimal and in the majority of boardrooms, the options for funding and running the cars are summarily dismissed among the welter of product planning reports, internal memos and management plans of an entirely different nature.

Against this background, contract hire has shown significant growth. So has fleet management.

In the 1970s almost all companies bought or man-

aged their own vehicle fleets. Now, about 500,000 cars are leased from some 800 companies. Almost 30 per cent of this market is held by the top ten leasing and contract hire companies. This market may well grow by at least 10 per cent a year over the next five years.

Outright purchase still remains for the vast majority of UK businesses, the main method of acquisition of its cars. But what are the options for funding this not inconsiderable drain on corporate finances?

The most common method of raising funds for the purchase of capital equipment is by overdraft, giving quick availability. Flexibility, lowest interest costs, and floating interest rates. But it reduces "credit line" from the bank, is subject to recall, and security is usually needed, although the equip-

ment purchased may be accepted for that purpose.

A bank loan is similar to an overdraft, but the term of repayment will be fixed. The interest is often higher, but the loan is not normally due to recall.

Hire purchase, popular with many smaller businesses, has the advantage that flexible periods are available and the cars are the security. But there is often a higher interest rate, a deposit is necessary, and the interest rate is fixed over the period of contract — not a benefit during a period of falling interest rates.

A lease giving the lessee (user company) the option to purchase at the end of the lease period is another method of purchase. The accounting treatment is the same as for hire purchase, the car being capitalised from the date of acquisition.

With finance leasing, the lessee bears depreciation and maintenance costs and risk. The company is responsible for all operating costs of the vehicle. But this popular funding method seems likely to have less appeal following a Budget in which 75 per cent capital allowances are reduced.

Over 62 per cent of companies in a recent survey retain their cars for three years or more, and almost 15 per cent have no defined replacement policy. The same lack of management is apparent in attitudes to vehicle repair and maintenance.

Over a quarter of companies surveyed allowed the driver to authorise repairs up to £100 and 10 per cent give the driver authority to sanction repairs in excess of £100. Nearly half the responses, mainly from finance directors and company secretaries,

indicated that their control of expenditure on cars could be improved. There is a substantial marketing opportunity for professional service companies operating in this market.

Costs covered in contract hire usually include depreciation, funding, maintenance, administration, relief vehicle and road fund licence. The absolute levels of each cost vary according to a number of factors, but these costs, in some form or another, are inescapable.

Because of economies of scale and professionalism, contract hire companies' costs are usually lower than those which a typical company running a car fleet may expect. Within broad terms, therefore, the scale savings will probably equate to the profit element, or sometimes exceed it. The gross rentals will be equivalent to the costs

that the user company would expect to meet in any event.

Most contract hire clients have to evaluate ancillary factors such as on, or off, balance-sheet funding, capital outlay, cashflow, and management time. Contract hire gives a company fixed cost budgeting, although the vehicles remain the property of the hire company.

Contract hire without a maintenance agreement is a fixed-term lease in which the user company (lessee) pays a fixed monthly rental to the contract hire company (lessor) on the basis of a deposit equal to three months' rentals, followed by a further 21 equal monthly payments for a two-year term. Or 33 payments for a three-year term, commencing normally in month four. The user company pays for all the maintenance, vehicle recovery, and replacement cars. The con-

tract hire company carries the "residual" risk since it retains ownership of the vehicle.

A contract hire with maintenance agreement is the same as the above except that the contract hire company pays for all maintenance, replacement vehicles, and vehicle recovery.

Rates vary a good deal from company to company. But a Ford Escort — the UK's top seller in 1984 — could be run for two years or 40,000 miles without maintenance for £140 a month. With a maintenance agreement, the cost would rise to £170 a month.

A fleet management service offers a choice of service options which are provided on an actual cost basis in return for a management fee. It can obtain cars for a company at high discounts, sell the cars, and monitor all the fleet costs.

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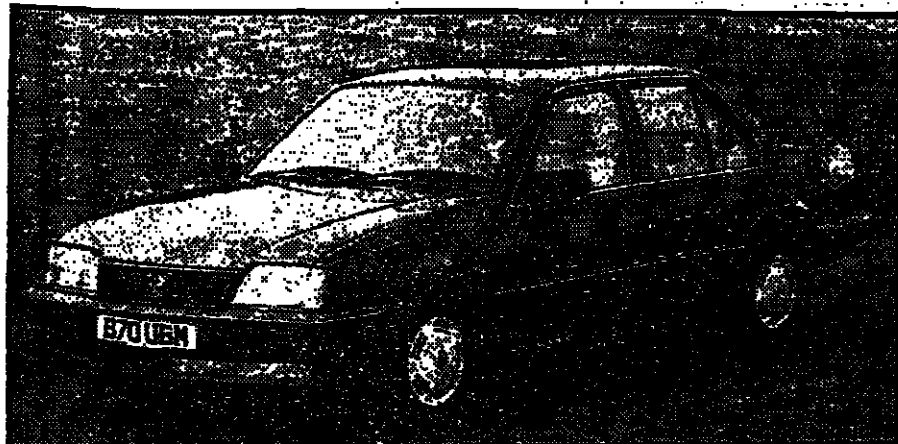
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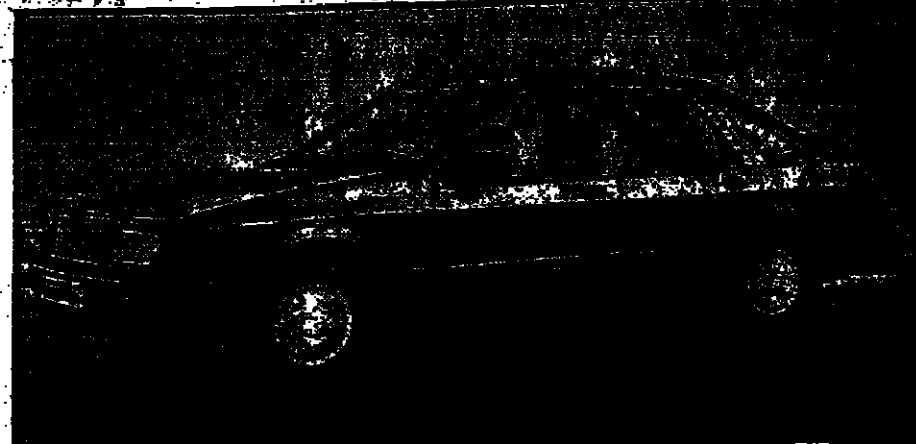




Cavalier — forging ahead



Montego — most cost effective in its class



Sierra — major contender

## Never mind the thousands, what about the pennies?

### RUNNING COSTS Clive Frusher

SIX years ago it was all so very different. Ford's reliable and comfortable work-horse, the Cortina, stood proudly at the top of the UK new car sales charts. It was the number one car for thousands of companies and, in 1980, some 180,000 Cortinas were sold for a 12.6 per cent share of the market. Ford was constantly achieving 30 per cent as two other mainstream fleet cars, Escort and Fiesta, between them were taking a further 15 per cent share.

In the executive sector Ford was also dominant. Over 29,000 Granadas were sold — mostly into business and the structure of company car

fleets remained reasonably constant.

Austin Rover — or British Leyland in those days — was achieving over 18 per cent of the market. Its sales were led by the Mini and backed by the Marina, Allegro, Maxi, Princess and Rover.

Vauxhall, selling 41,000 of its "old model" Cavaliers and 46,000 Chevettes, was just short of 9 per cent of UK market share.

In the years following, the picture changed.

Ford lost its grip on 30 per cent share as Cortina was phased out. Austin Rover stayed roughly at its 1980 level as it almost entirely changed its product range, and Vauxhall more than doubled its share with the

advent of the new Cavalier, Astra, and Nova models.

Escort has taken over as the best seller — top of the sales charts for the last three years — but can no longer dominate the market to the same extent as Cortina.

The pattern of change is reflected in company car fleets today. In the bread and butter section — that which the manufacturers call the upper medium sector — it is a three-horse race with Cavalier forging ahead, followed by Sierra, and with Austin Rover's new challenger, the Montego, striving to overhaul the Ford Cortina replacement for second spot.

Because most companies still operate a Buy British policy, the structure of the majority of car fleets will not

change overnight. But today there is much more information available to those people who run the fleets to help them decide which, in pure cost terms, they should consider running.

Driver satisfaction still plays an important role in car fleet policy. As does whether or not a particular car fits the image of the driver or the company. Increasingly, however, and especially during periods of recession, fleet managers are under constant pressure from managing directors and financial directors to produce more than one reason why cars remain on a company's choice list.

The fleet manager is also being asked to look at the alternatives for car fleet funding and the most cost effective periods to run cars —

whether to change at two, three or four years.

Publications which reflect this need for knowledge have built up databanks with information on thousands of cars from car fleets of different sizes, doing varying jobs and with differing replacement cycles. The result is that guidelines have been drawn, what companies make of the data is another matter.

One such publication, Fleet News, draws its information from fleets totalling 72,000 cars. It presents cost comparisons for most makes of cars, typically those which predominate in fleet, projecting down to a fraction of a penny what a car will cost over different mileage periods. Together with information supplied by its sister publication, Fleet Facts, it provides

figures which a fleet manager can balance against what is happening in his own fleet.

What these figures show most of all is that it is not the new car price which is most important. The major factors are service and maintenance costs, fuel figures and what the fleet operator will get for his vehicles at the end of its work life — the residual factor.

Motor cars are a depreciating asset and the value of a second hand fleet car, whichever method it is disposed, can make a huge difference to the whole life cost of a company car.

There are few awful cars on the new car market today. But the differences in running costs for companies with more than 10 cars can be sufficient in two to four years

to be marked enough for these companies to make substantial savings if they choose the right product at the right time.

Fractions of a penny certainly count for professional fleet managers. Scrutiny of the cost of ownership tables in fleet publications has become part and parcel of his working life. A look at the costings of some of fleet's best sellers shows how the differences may initially be small but, over thousands of miles, become more significant.

According to Fleet News the four-door Montego 1.6L is the most cost effective car in its class. If it is run for three years and covers 60,000 miles it will cost 13.36pence per mile, compared with 13.89pence per mile for the five-door Sierra 1.6L.

Depreciation, service and maintenance costs (routine servicing, wear and tear replacements and anticipated repair costs) and fuel economy are all taken into account.

Similar factors, applied to three leading 1.3L models but over a two year and 50,000 miles period, reveal the Maestro (11.47p), Astra (11.56p) and Escort (11.77p) are closely fighting the cost of ownership battle.

And among the 1600cc estates Montego (13.33p), Cavalier (13.85p) and Sierra

(14.61p) are seen as major contenders in the fleet market over a two year and 50,000 miles period.

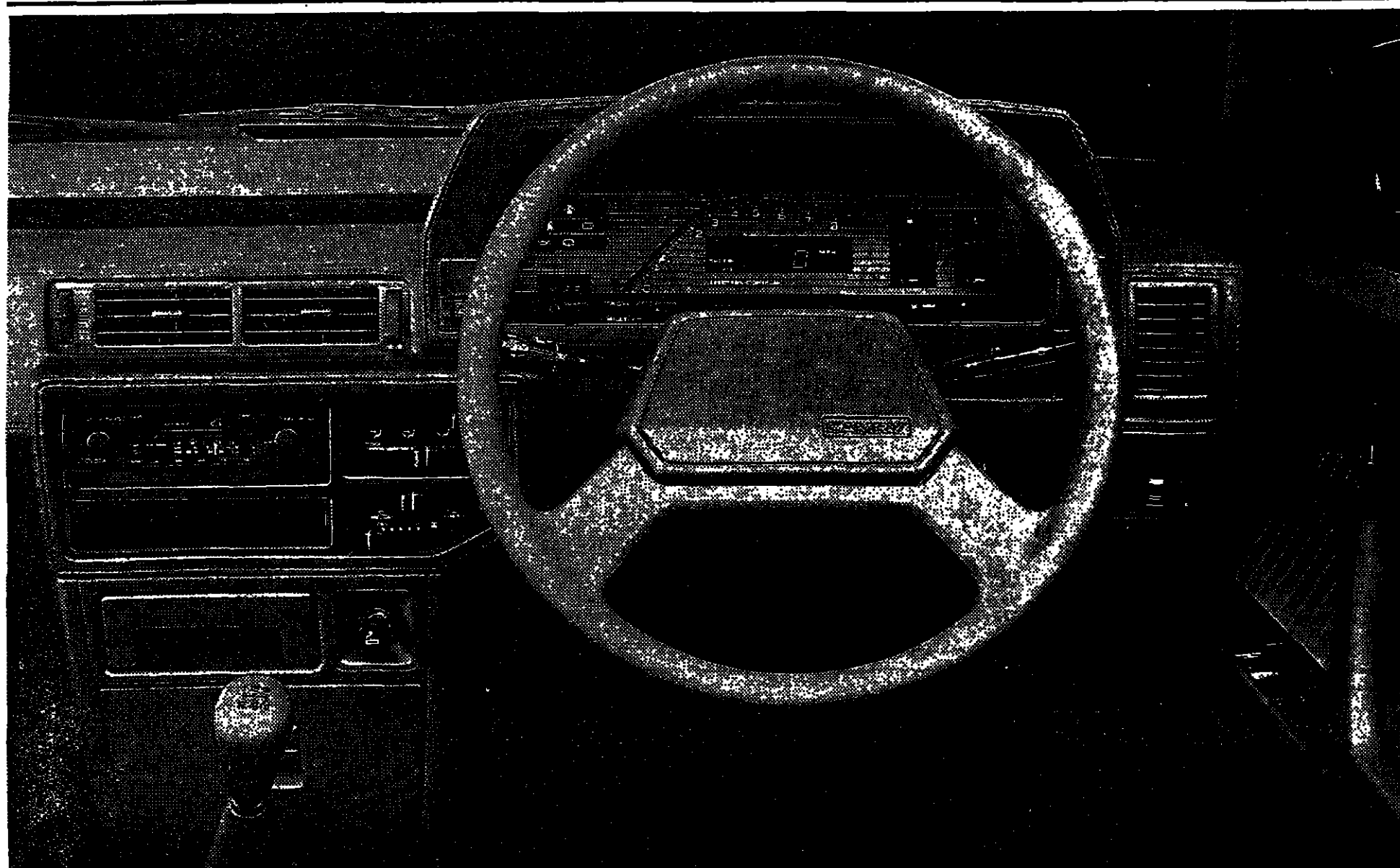
Many companies are also looking at the whole-life cost of executive cars. Again, the up-front price plays only a small part in the total equation.

As an example, consider the pence per mile costs of a number of executive cars over a three year/60,000 miles period, with all the cars retailing around £20,000 to £25,000 mark.

Fleet News says a Cavalier 1.8CDI at £23,341 costs 15.87p per mile while a Sierra 2.0 Ghia at £21,130 costs 16.60p. An Audi 100 L3 4+E listed at £24,944 costs 17.75p, a Renault 25 2.0GTS at £29,090 costs 17.83p, a VW Passat 2.0GL at £23,356 is calculated to cost 17.21p and a Saab 900 2.0i listed at £25,630 costs 19.15p per mile over the three years.

As second hand values of imported cars strengthen in comparison with UK badged cars — and it is increasingly happening — so the differences in cost of ownership will narrow.

The benchmark cars have changed over the past six years and will continue to change. Total cost of ownership will continue to play a major role in a company's car fleet policy. The winner will be the car fleet operator, served by better product and relevant information.



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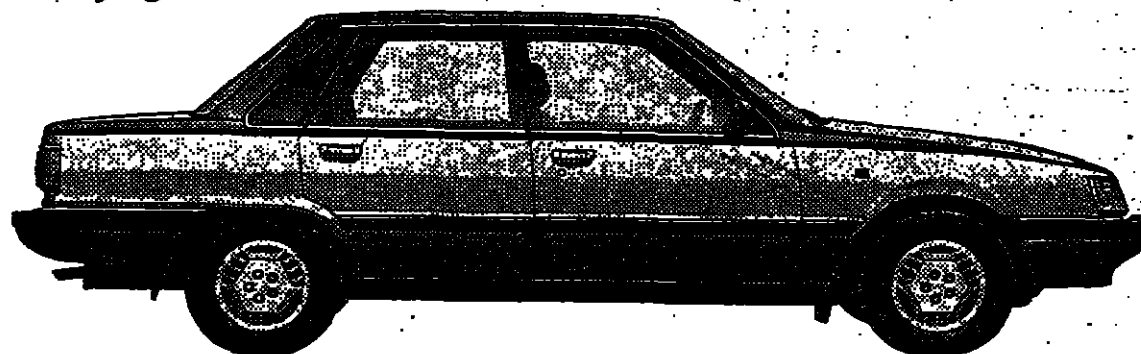
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Not that we weren't anticipating success when the first full scale model sailed through its wind-tunnel test with an unbroken trail of smoke caressing the car's contours to record a drag coefficient of just 0.37.

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## 'MOTOR' MAKES US 'THE BEST MIDDLEWEIGHT' IN DECEMBER 1984.

'Motor' magazine was the first to register its respect of the Montego.

We quote "the Montego poses a potent threat to Ford and GM in the middle-weight ranks.

The Montego's strength lies in its being such an accomplished all-rounder.

The 1.6L that saw off Ford's Sierra, Vauxhall's Cavalier and Toyota's Carina in a Group Test confrontation earlier this year, doubled up very respectable performance and economy with good refinement, secure well-balanced handling, a fine ride, a slick gear change and

## MONTEGO'S MEAN AVERAGE GETS THE FLEET OWNERS' VOTE.

That most critical of buying groups, the fleet owners through the medium of 'Fleet Facts', sat in judgement on the Montego and countless other vehicles in December '84.

Theirs was basically a cost of ownership test based on a 2 year/40,000 miles calculation.

This calculation took into account estimates of future maintenance and depreciation costs and fuel consumption.

When the calculators were put away the Montego was put in first place.

This verdict was confirmed this month when 'Fleet News' also announced that "Montego shows as the most cost-effective car in its sector."

## IN APRIL, 'WHAT CAR?' VOTED MONTEGO THE BEST FAMILY SALOON.

In competition with 26 illustrious rivals the Montego

impressed with the interior space, the style and luxury of the trim. It spoke highly of the equipment, good performance and economy.

All in all, journalists who really know their business, described it as "a well thought-out machine that shines in many areas where its rivals are merely competent.

The spiciest family saloon on the market and, like all Austins, is cheap to service and little bother to maintain, with many dealers."

There was more to come.

## THE SAME ISSUE MADE MONTEGO ESTATE CAR OF THE YEAR.

Like its saloon counterpart, the Montego 1.6L estate took the Best Estate Car category by a wide margin. "At last" 'What Car?' proclaimed, "Austin Rover have an estate car that leads the field."

"As a five seater mid-price estate we can with confidence say the car has no peer, and there are

excellent load space; good performance; big dealer back-up and the reasonable price tag.

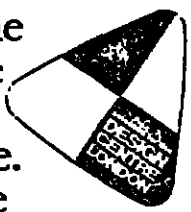
And, talking of tags...

## TO COMPLETE THE SET, THE MONTEGO RANGE WAS SELECTED TO CARRY THE COVETED DESIGN CENTRE TRIANGLE.

The Montego is the first range of cars to be selected to carry the Design Centre triangle. The Council made the decision based on the following outstanding features.

The Montego's space packaging; roadholding, and handling; low wind noise; ventilation; bootspace and good attention to detail (that attention to detail included our unique adjustable front seatbelt anchorage points so that both small and large people can properly adjust their belts to the correct position).

You can judge yourself just how right the Design Council was by simply phoning 0272 217 217.



outstanding interior space. Add to that conventional good looks and a high standard of interior appointment for the price, and it's not hard to see why the Austin makes such an effective package". Unquote.

1.6HL took this category by a clear margin.

"The excellence of Austin's family saloon makes it an easy winner."

'What Car?' was particularly

few rivals able to carry an extra two passengers on (optional) rear-facing luggage compartment seats, either."

To sum up, 'What Car?' was impressed by the luxury trim;

That call will organise an extended Montego test drive at a local Austin Rover dealer who'll be only too pleased to demonstrate just how you can "Take off in style."



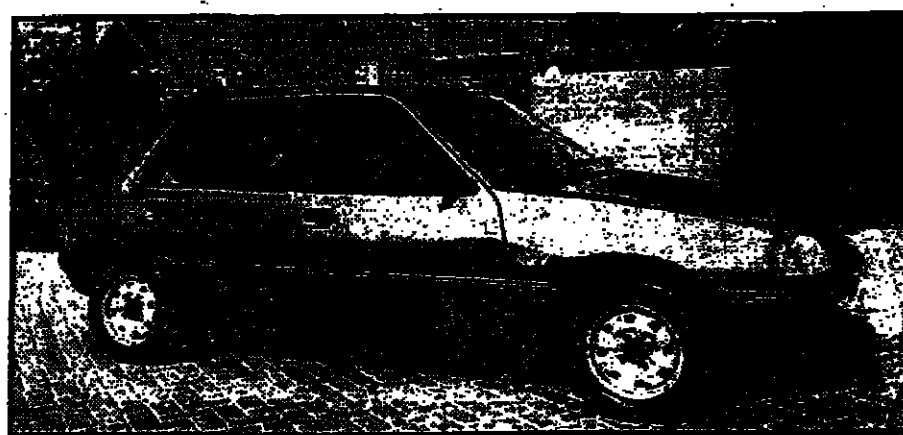
## The Montego. Winning is part of the specification.

Car shown - Montego 1.6HL Saloon. Prices range from £13,685 to the MG Montego Turbo Saloon at £16,901. DOT Figures: Montego 1.6L and 1.6HL Saloons simulated urban cycle 31.9mpg/8.9L per 100km. Constant 56mph 53.3mpg/7.3L per 100km. Constant 75mph 38.8mpg/7.5L per 100km. Prices correct at time of going to press, excluding number plates and delivery. NATIONWIDE CAR RENTAL RESERVATIONS THROUGH BRITISH CAR RENTALS, TEL: 0203 77223. AUSTIN ROVER TAX-FREE SALES INFORMATION - TEL: 021-475 2101 EXT. 220.



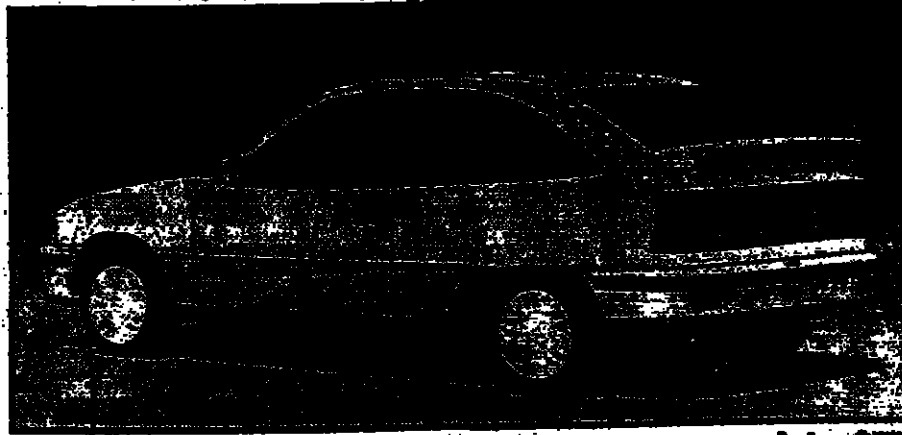


The exciting hatchbacks



Escort XR3i

Peugeot 205GTI



Astra GTE

## For young executives... the hottest hatchbacks in town

### THE CHOICE

Kevin Blick

NO ONE knows the size of the company car market in Britain but even the most conservative pundits agree it is massive. Some analysts calculate that seven out of ten new cars may be bought by or for companies. Ford UK's chairman, Sam Toy, is more cautious and places the figure at nearer 40 per cent of the total. That still gives a market ranging between 700,000 and 1.2 million of last year's total 1.745 million new car sales.

It's big business and shared, despite the efforts of the importers, largely between "British" manufacturers. "British" and not simply British because in the minds of most customers, the possession of a comfortably patriotic name plate is enough; the true source of manufacture is rarely sought. Hence part Japanese Rovers are as British as Spanish made Fiats or Belgian made Cavaliers or Halewood built Escorts.

Always hierarchical in nature, the company car fleet has now become divided along the arbitrary lines of the Inland Revenue's taxation classes. A company car is still calculated to be better value in tax terms than the additional salary required to run a private car, but the choice of tax class is beginning to bite — and this is increasingly reflected in "tax beater specials" from the bigger sellers.

### Up to 1300cc

Bigger cars may be bought as perks or chosen on individual whim but the small cars in this class do the hard work. Typically, they are the cars of any company's field force — its salesmen, engineers, and messengers. They are bought in bulk, sold in bulk, and usually thrashed mercilessly in between. They

are also, not surprisingly, Britain's best selling cars: the Ford Escort was last year's clear number one with 157,000 sold, the Fiesta was third, and the Metro fourth.

The Fiesta and Metro have scrapped over leadership of the supermini category since the latter's launch, though the Ford with its more established fleet sales structure has a lead in company sales. Nothing else in the class comes close to this pair for volume: the Vauxhall Nova is next up with around half the sales (55,000 last year) and after that comes the VW Polo — a car largely bought by private customers.

The Fiesta could suffer this

French kits. Should it be called a Peugeot — identifiably a French name — or a Talbot — questionably British but with a fast fading reputation? The arguments rage.

Of the other superminis, there are few that sell in any serious numbers to companies: the new Renault 5 could be an exception, especially following the successful start of the bigger, executive class 25 model. The Fiat Uno is well established in the top twenty best sellers. Small fleets like it and the coming 124 mph Uno Turbo could be a tempting come-on in happier days the chic little new Lancia Y10 might have appealed to a certain style of

but that looks optimistic at present — a shame since the Ellesmere Port built Astra is a genuine Briton.

Vauxhall's continuing push for sales — last year with the Cavalier and bigger models, this year with the smaller Astra and Nova — provides a continuing problem for Austin Rover, squeezed between GM's determination to gain more of the UK market and Ford's stubborn resistance. In the last two years GM has climbed from an 11.6 per cent share to 16.17 per cent last year, at the expense of both rivals.

The Austin Maestro already looks a casualty; second seller in the class last year, though with half the Escort numbers, it has already slipped well below the Astra in 1985.

The fleet buyers insistence on conventional saloon models appears to be largely forgotten: the best sellers are all hatchbacks, and saloons like the Ford Orion or Rover 213 (AR's reworked Honda model) can't rival their five-door counterparts. Nevertheless the hatchback/saloon mix is useful for importers by allowing them to offer smaller businesses a fleet that is structured yet not run of the mill — the VW Golf/Fiesta, Renault 9/11, and Fiat Strada/Regata are all fleet run. Not, though, many Japanese cars. With imports voluntarily restricted, only Nissan has the sales volume to justify an attack on the fleet sector, but they and the others prefer the more profitable private sales. And, driving schools still resist non-BEC cars.

### 1301cc-1800cc

The arbitrary 1800cc tax class division was, it is said, a piece of subtle bureaucratic assistance to BL — the only volume car maker which then had a 1.8 litre engine size.

However, Austin Rover is now the only manufacturer with sales through in possession of such "specials".

The Vauxhall Cavalier is the clear class leader. It has sub-1.3 versions, as do the others in its sector, but its mainstay are its 1.6 and 1.8 variants. The battle between it and the Ford Sierra for the hearts, minds and chequebooks of the fleets is now over: the shooting — and the Cavalier has won. Last year it sold 20,000 more than the Sierra; in the first four months of this year it had already sold 15,000 more. Not that victory was cheap: Vauxhall made a loss last year, in spite of record sales, having spent £13.6 million more than planned on bonuses and incentives.

Ford has far from given up with the Sierra, though. Having initially resisted, it now has 1.8 models (though performance models are still a tax class up on the Vauxhall) and an image boosting four-wheel-drive model, too.

Behind these two American giants, Austin Rover has again found it difficult to become established. The four-door Montego saloon, launched last year, made a slow start — fleet buyers hadn't been happy with early model reliability on previous AR new cars. Now it is picking up but still needs to improve further.

The bigger, British engined version of the Rover — the 216 — has boosted company sales of this model and given AR another opportunity in this class.

But the 1.8 category is all about tax beaters. Everyone has them, whether they are rather dreary 1.8 litre Ford Granada and Vauxhall Carlton versions, or small engined models like the Audi 100 and BMW 5-Series: it is almost

possible to judge a company's involvement in business car sales through its possession of such "specials".

The most exciting, however, are the "hot hatchbacks" — personified by the VW Golf GTI and Escort XR3i. It has been the fastest growing sector of the car business, to companies as well as private buyers. After all, what young executive needs persuading into a Golf GTI when the alternative is a bigger, slower car that he will also pay more tax for?

Hardly a company lacks one of these high performance small cars now, and most fall into this middle tax band. The

years of small importers, sales last year doubled and are expected almost to double again this year, though that will still give them little more than 4 per cent of the market. The arrival of Vauxhall and Ford 1.6 diesels has been crucial to fleet acceptance, while other new generation diesels from Peugeot and Renault have helped reinforce the engine's improved image. A Hertz Leasing study concluded that running a diesel for four years and 100,000 miles could save an operator £3,000 over an equivalent petrol engined car through greater economy, lower maintenance and higher resale value.

up with top cars for top management (hence the need for a Vauxhall Senator). At this level the importers — Audi, and Mercedes — are clearer — last year, BMW, Audi and Mercedes totalled 22 per cent of sales to corporate, just less than Ford's leading 25 per cent.

Until the new Granada arrived last month, the executive sector sales were dominated by a pair of elderly models — the Rover range and the old Granada. Despite a chequered career, the big Rovers still sell well but must inevitably fade in the face of the new big Ford. The Austin-Honda developed Project XX will not come too soon for AR when it arrives early next year.

Ford hopes the coming of the Granada will slow the revival of the Carlton/Senator models of Vauxhall and Rover, cleverly restyled and relaunched to catch the cusp of interest in the company.

German cars are strong executive class sellers — BMW, Mercedes, and Audi all maintain an enviable steady pattern of growth here. So, too, does Volvo, with an expanding range of its big 700 series, but fellow Swede Saab is rather marking time until the 9000 is launched in the autumn. But the greatest credit about the Ford is its 25 model has proved the hit of the year, and at a time when the company badly needed a success.

Overall, though, the coming months will see the Big Three manufacturers continue to argue over the slicing of the company car cake. Ford is too greedy and must give some up, say the other two — a sentiment to which Ford, naturally, does not agree. This year Austin Rover, with a widening model range, might be able to fight for more, as it needs to. Meanwhile the importers nibble the crumbs — and mostly grow fat on them.



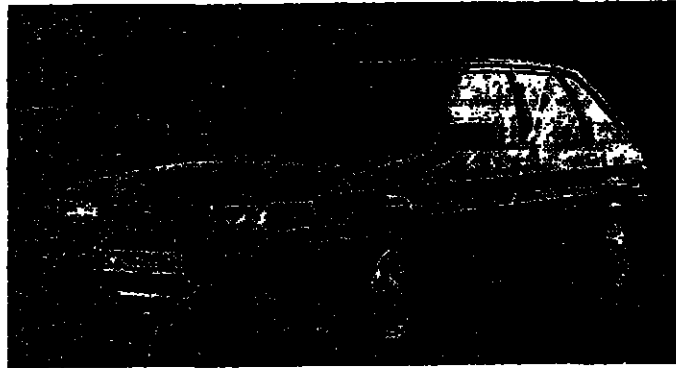
Rover 213 SE — Japanese or British?

year, however. Austin Rover is already pushing hard its facelifted Metro, which now has five-door variants, and the Vauxhall Nova — one of the Spanish made "Britons" — has recently widened its range with four and five-door newcomers.

Behind these the Peugeot 205 is keeping the ailing British Peugeot-Talbot network alive, but the fleet buyers' obsession with Britishness is causing some headaches at Coventry. An important newcomer later this year is the Escort-sized C28, which will be assembled in the British factory from

business, but even the might of the Heron group is having difficulty persuading buyers into Lancias just now.

In the medium class, which straddles both 1300 and 1800cc tax breaks, Vauxhall set itself up to challenge the remarkable dominance of the Ford Escort with a futuristically styled new Astra model, announced last autumn. Unfortunately production line teething troubles and then a strike have left Vauxhall very short of cars to meet the heavy launch orders. The company expected to increase sales over the old model by 50 per cent this year



MG Maestro — higher tax bracket

XR3i is the biggest seller, inevitably, but the Golf GTI set the pace for style and performance. Others, notably the new, aerodynamic Astra GTE and the pretty Peugeot 205GTI, have made inroads, however. Austin Rover's MG versions of Maestro and Montego are 2.0 litre and in a higher tax bracket than most — but such a thought is unlikely to worry customers for the new 126 mph Montego Turbo.

At the opposite end of the performance spectrum, another growth area has been diesel sales. The province for

### Over 1800cc

Last year GM debated long and hard over whether to rechristen its Opel Senator as a Vauxhall, eventually opting in favour of the "British" Vauxhall image. The most expensive version of the new Ford Granada sells at £15,550 — money that will buy a mainstream BMW, Mercedes Benz, Saab, and even a base Jaguar. Evidence that the executive car market is where the volume makers face their toughest test. They must rely on the impact of volume sales in smaller classes — fleets completing their line-



Sierra Cosworth RS — the executive's fancy

## Which company boss takes over as the admiral of the fleet?

### DECISION MAKING

Peter West

IF a business has a fleet of vehicles on its books, who takes the purchasing decision? The answer depends on two factors: the size of the company, and the size of the fleet.

A small publishing company is likely to provide its sales force with cars; a similar sized architectural practice is unlikely to provide them for any employee. The publishers will use engine size and model variants as status differentials; in the architectural practice a senior partner may have a car as an executive perk. In either business it is likely that the company secretary, whether he occupies that function as a stand-alone job, or whether he is a director/partner who is also the company secretary, has most influence over the amount of money spent on new cars being bought into the company fleet.

The fleet may constitute one to one thousand vehicles, and some are larger still. The more cars in the fleet, the greater the incidence of a fleet manager to look after them; furthermore, the larger the fleet the more structured the choice of models will be. This is directly related to the likelihood of their being a pecking order: small cars for reps, larger cars for managers, larger still for senior managers.

This structuring results in more easily managed cost control, and an easier life for the fleet manager. As the fleet size grows, so does the influence of the fleet manager with

regard to the choice of car, until it reaches the point where bulk purchase becomes a negotiable possibility — at which time the choice is likely to revert to the company secretary or finance director who may deal directly with a car company, rather than a local franchised dealer. The four largest car makers in the UK all have fleet development, or fleet sales, managers, as do many of the senior importers. They are there to deal directly with customers, and the size of fleet belonging to those customers is falling all the time.

Traditionally, fleet sales have been the prerogative of the franchised dealer, the retailer appointed by the car company to sell its products, but as over-capacity amongst European car makers pressures the new car market, and consequently retail margins are squeezed more and more, the car companies are opening direct accounts with smaller fleet owners.

As in the domestic decision to buy a car, fleet purchasing can represent a substantial capital investment for a business. It is natural, therefore, for the company secretary to have a major influence on the choice of vehicle. The private buyer is often quoted in the trade as making "the second biggest purchase of his life" (his home being the biggest) when buying a new car for himself out of taxed income. The same applies to many business buyers, especially in service industries. And even in manufacturing the fleet may represent a larger capital outlay than other fixed asset expenditure, property probably being the only exception. The fleet is also quite likely to be the fastest

depreciating capital asset — an idle pool car still depreciates more quickly than an idle machine tool, and a fully used company car certainly depreciates faster and costs more to run, than most other pieces of equipment. So it is hardly surprising that the company secretary/finance director retains a major influence, even when there is a fleet manager in residence. When the business's financial executive makes his choice, cost and reliability are his main criteria for the general fleet. The choice of cars for senior executives is more open to influence by those executives, who are likely to be given parameters of in descending order: price range, nationality of makers and engine capacity.

This is true at both ends of the scale: the director of a small company is more likely to employ his personal prejudices in choosing the car his company will buy, and run, for him, than the analysed cost information available to the larger fleet owner. The personal taste factor becomes acute amongst small businesses buying vehicles that have to serve as both personal transport and goods carriers. In this area the purchase will be made from a local dealer. None the less, it is still likely that the chequesigner in the company will be the individual who exercises greatest choice in the selection of the vehicle.

A successful painter and decorator is more likely to buy himself a new panel van, and maybe run a substantially second-hand Jaguar, than the other way round. And he is likely to be the company secretary into the bargain.

So far it has been assumed that the vehicle bought for a business will be an outright purchase, financed on hire-purchase.

As leasing increases in popularity, whether closed-end, where the vehicle returns to the lessor, or open-end, the business's housekeeper, whatever his title, is drawn more closely into the choice of vehicle. As more car dealers take on their supplier's own leasing packages, or offer a stickered-on lease from outside, the negotiation for the purchase becomes more involved.

The decision to lease, or outright purchase, or contract hire, or whatever acquisition policy the company may have, is directly related to cash flow, and that is the concern of the person in control of the company's trading records.

In a survey of 3,000 fleet owners, the Automotive Business, a motor trade magazine, asked who in the company was responsible for acquisition policy; 942 respondents chose between fleet manager, transport manager and company secretary/MD/finance director. The results were: 24.5 per cent fleet or transport manager, 58 per cent company secretary, and 17.5 per cent other job titles.

Fleet buyers were then asked to mark, out of ten, their most important criteria. The purchase price was most important, scoring 8; next reliability, 7; fuel choice, 6; petrol consumption, 5; British made (and perceived to be British made) 4. The two aspects of aftermarket involvement were thought to be equally important: availability of spares and re-sale value each scored 5.

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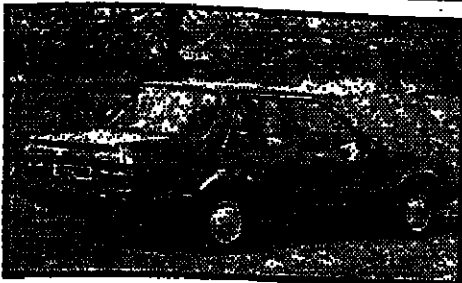
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موبيل من الاموال





**Orion**  
— below the magic 1800cc  
company car tax bracket



**Golf**  
— it could take 56,000 miles  
for a diesel  
to pay for itself

## When it's cost effective to go diesel

**PETROL V DERV**  
**Ian Wagstaff**

TO RUN, or not to run, diesel engine cars is a debate much in vogue. After years of regarding Britain as an unlikely market for cars with compression ignition engines, manufacturers are now reacting to the changing attitudes of the private motorist, and, particularly of the fleet buyer. Or is it that the customers are reacting to the increased variety that the manufacturers are offering them?

Last year 45,382 diesels were sold in this country, against 24,602 the year before. More importantly, there are now 75 different models available from 13 makers, with Audi, Citroën, Daihatsu, Ford, Mitsubishi, Peugeot, Renault, Vauxhall, and Volkswagen offering cars with capacities below that magic 1800cc company car tax bracket. If the break point for company diesel cars was increased to two litres then Mercedes-Benz, Talbot, and Toyota could join the fray, while the others could look forward to increasing popularity for some of their larger models.

Although one is being jointly developed with Perkins, based on the ARG O-series, there is no diesel engine from Austin Rover yet. Even the diesel Rover SD1 which is sold in Italy has an Italian engine. This has led to strongly denied suggestions

that the Government is maintaining the small differential between petrol and derv for the present in order to encourage the overseas diesel car producers.

The choice, though, is varied, and the days when the Volkswagen Golf was the only diesel under two litres have long gone. The advent of the turbo-charged diesel car has also changed the picture, for this offers a far more acceptable performance. The latter will in no way have the zest of the petrol driven turbo car, but it will—at least—be almost on a par with its normally aspirated counterparts. Diesels are particularly suited to being turbo-charged, for a diesel's power is controlled by varying the richness of the mixture, and not by throttling a theoretically constant mixture strength with a butterfly valve. Thus, the diesel intake is never obstructed up to the inlet valve, and the turbo-charger's boost not blocked off when the driver lifts off.

Poor performance has long been an objection to the diesel, and even the hardest fleet manager does not want to think that he is causing a force of disgruntled representatives to spend their lives scanning the Sits Vac columns. No high mileage man wants to hang about. What is the point of giving a man a 1500cc diesel, when you might have let him run a 1000cc petrol driven car with the same performance? The private diesel owner may be the man who drives steadily, but the person with a company diesel is likely to thrash

it, in order to keep up with his peers. Then those wondrous consumption figures claimed for the diesel start to come down.

It may also be that the employee is not only dissatisfied by the car's performance—and make no mistake, poor power output is the norm—he may also be upset by the car's total lack of charisma. Will the neighbours make the hackneyed snide remarks about his "taxi"? Attitudes are slow to change, and most people find diesels noisy and diesel fumes offensive; some even think of the fumes as being harmful. Then there is the oft-quoted problem of finding the derv pump round the back of the filling station swimming in a sea of oil. This is tending to change on modern forecourt sites. Shell, in particular, has increased the number of its derv selling sites from 900 to over 1,600 over the past two years.

There are fleet owners now who, after carefully examining the balance sheet, have decided upon diesel cars, and gritted their teeth until the initial objections have died down. Often they have found that the drivers, once they have experienced the realities rather than the myths of running a diesel, are quite satisfied. Executives can, perhaps, be enjoyed into running a diesel by being offered a turbo. But whether an executive is likely to do the mileage necessary to make a diesel cost effective is a moot point.

Diesels are less of a pleasure to run, so the financial

side of operating them must make sense. The private motorist driving about 10,000 miles a year would be best to remain with petrol driven cars. However, taxi and cab operators would not dream of anything but diesels. Somewhere in between there must be a break-even point. The problem is that it varies from car to car. A calculator is required before the final decision is made.

For a start you are going to pay a much higher purchase price for a car that is less desirable. If it were not for the other factors involved, this would seem madness. The difference between a Peugeot 505 GL and a Peugeot 505 GL Diesel is £760. The gap is narrower between, say, the Vauxhall Cavalier 1.6 SL 5-door and its diesel counterpart: £315. But if you want a turbo-charged diesel, the gap widens appreciably. The Volkswagen Golf GL and the GL Turbo Diesel is £1,507. With gaps of as little as 7p between the cost of a gallon of petrol and of diesel, that is one very high mileage you are going to have to do to justify such a car.

Other factors do come into consideration. These include lower insurance rates and, because of the comparative rarity of diesel cars at present, lower depreciation. Presumably this advantage will disappear if such vehicles increase in popularity.

The problem would be easier for the fleet buyer if he were based on the Continent,

particularly Spain or Italy. In the latter, diesel is about one-third the price of petrol. But, to be fair, complicated road tax laws do confuse the issue, and close the financial incentive. The Italian Government had to find some way of preventing a total move over to diesel cars.

On the Continent diesels account for 12 per cent of the car market. Last year in Britain, in spite of the availability of such popular cars as Fiats, Escorts, and Cavaliers, the percentage was 2.6. Obviously with our pricing structures, the diesel is less attractive here. Before making up his mind the fleet buyer must consider all the aspects involved. After all, it could take as much as 56,000 miles for a diesel Golf to pay for itself.

## Three years on . . . where do all the old cars go?

**SELLING**  
**Clive Frusher**

**SECOND HAND VALUES** of cars are only a reflection of the health or otherwise of both the new and used car markets. Residual values—the "in" definition—will continue to be influenced by the laws of supply and demand for both new and used cars. An excess of new cars is just as damaging to residual values as an excess of used cars.

Events of recent years have highlighted that interdependence. It has always been in the interests of the vehicle industry to maintain good residual values for its products, yet this aspect continues to be ignored and short-term measures are taken to overcome today's problems to the detriment of the future. The main problem of the eighties has been the burden of excess manufacturing capacity. Without a stable and smooth flowing market, the whole motor industry is put at risk.

In 1978 some 2½ million used cars were retailed by the motor trade; last year this had dropped to slightly under 1.8 million. The total number of used cars over that period increased by nearly two million and yet car sales handled by the trade had dropped by over half a million. This situation has been brought about mainly by dealers turning used car business away.

For the franchised dealer, the position is worse still. In 1984, the total new car market was about 1.75 million vehicles. The total used car

market was about 4.5 million vehicles. But the motor trade's share of this market was around 1.8 million last year. Nevertheless, selling to the trade is a common method of disposal. One of the attractions is allegedly that the trader will take the good with the bad.

One option now open to people wishing to dispose of their cars is the auctions, regarded by some as the second oldest profession in the world. Tom Madden, a director of British Car Auctions, says "It is the most successful way of selling certain goods. My definition of an auction would be a place where willing buyers bid in competition for goods in demand and of varying values and create, through the skill of an auctioneer, a higher price than would be paid by the buyers bidding individually. We contribute as a service, if you like, to the motor trade by distributing hundreds of thousands of vehicles a year. And that volume is increasing all the time."

Because the auction can handle every aspect of disposal, an owner of a company car fleet from almost all involvement, it is becoming the most popular disposal method. At the fleet owner's request, the auctioneers will collect the vehicles, clean them, advise about reserve prices, test them, and report so they can be sold within days of being retired from the car fleet and a cheque in payment will be in the hands of the fleet man a few days after that.

Auctions will dispose of the

whole available fleet—not just select the best and leave the rest. Prices remain on average around current market value, sometimes depending on condition of the car concerned. The disadvantages are generally under the heading of cost. All the auction's services have to be paid for. But thousands of companies are happy at having their cars sold under the hammer.

Alternatives include selling to a number of dealers. This introduces an element of competition which could mean that prices are likely to stay around the current market figure.

A lot of firms sell to staff, but few seem to want to recommend it as a decent option. As sometimes less a contribution to staff satisfaction, it has its point, but it can introduce complications. Getting the price right is difficult, and always think it should be cheaper—and if something goes wrong after the transaction, ill feeling can be engendered. There are seldom enough buyers for all the cars and there will be some unpopular models that no one wants. Trade buyers or auctions are seldom happy, after the staff have had their pick, to be offered the dregs.

Part exchange can be convenient, but not always. Time can be absorbed in collecting cars, arranging viewing, haggling over prices, and sometimes in collecting payment. Dealers may well be queuing to buy the best cars while nobody wants to know about the high mileage and tatty examples.

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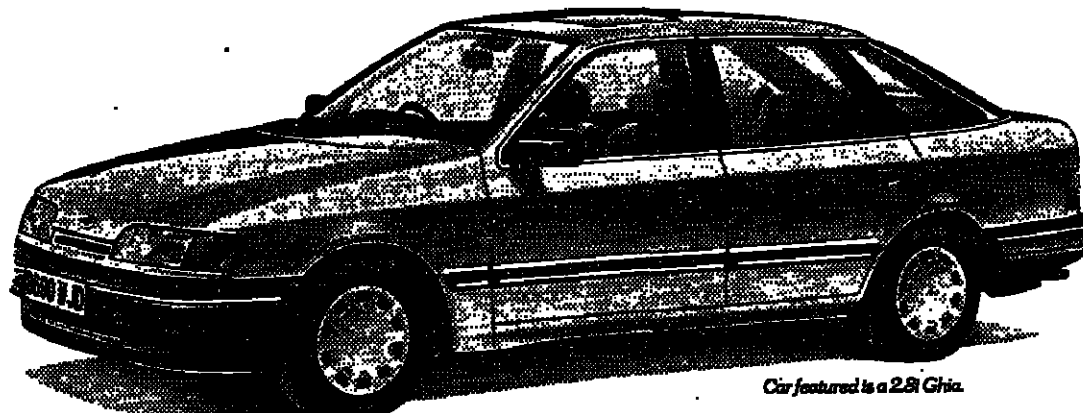
You know what normally happens if you slam your brakes on really hard. The front wheels lock, sometimes the back wheels as well. And, no matter which way you steer, the car skids straight on. Or, worse still, slews sideways. To stop this happening you can try cadence braking, the technique of pumping your brakes as fast as you can to prevent the car skidding. But even the most experienced driver will usually forget to do this in that moment of horror when an accident seems inevitable.

That's where ABS comes in. In effect it does your cadence braking for you. Automatically. And, we might add, far more effectively than any human ever could. The system monitors all four brakes independently. (They're all discs on the new Granada.)

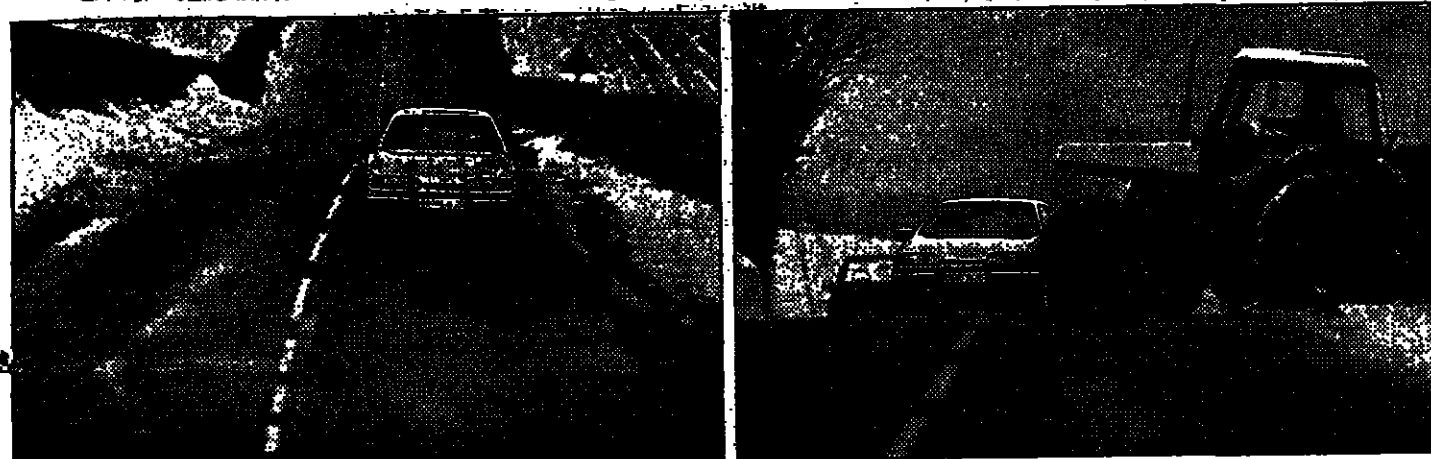
If it feels that one of the brakes is about to lock, it releases the pressure on that brake for just a fraction of a second so that the wheel doesn't start to skid. It can do this up to 15 times a second!

It is designed so that in wet, muddy, greasy or even icy conditions you should stop anything up to 40% shorter than you could with your wheels locked. At sixty miles per hour that could save you more than the length of an articulated truck. And, if necessary, you'd be able to steer round the obstacle while braking, just like the chap on the left.

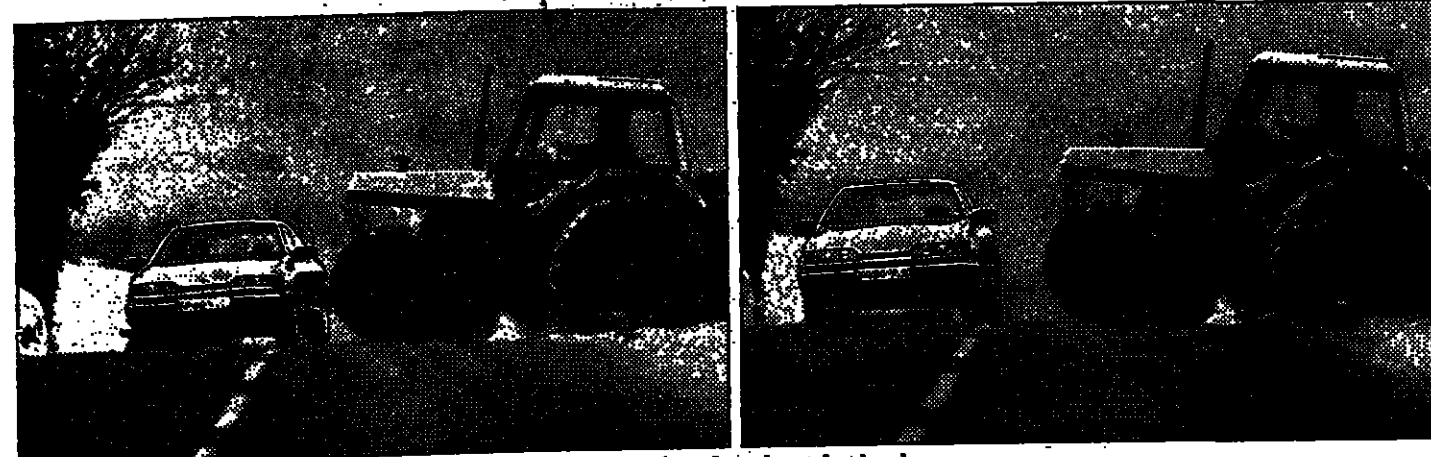
ABS is standard in all new Granadas, not just the 2.8i Ghia featured here. It's one more reason why this advanced new car with its flush fitting glass, effortless performance and exceptional spaciousness has been the focus of so much attention. Why not stop by your local Ford dealer and see it for yourself?



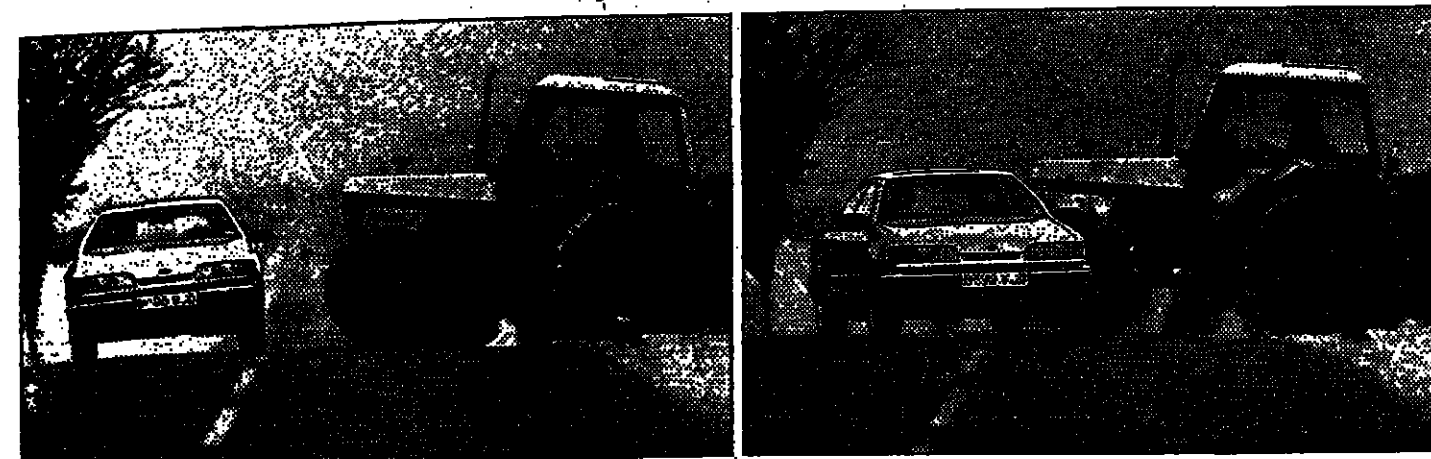
Car featured is a 2.8i Ghia.



A winter's day, a slippery road. Out of nowhere a tractor appears.



You slam your foot hard on the brakes.



And steer safely round it.



How did you do it without skidding?





Renault 25 — V6 turbocharged power with anti-lock braking system



Mercedes 190 — now featuring a range of refinements and substantial power boost



BMW — strong executive class seller with tax advantages

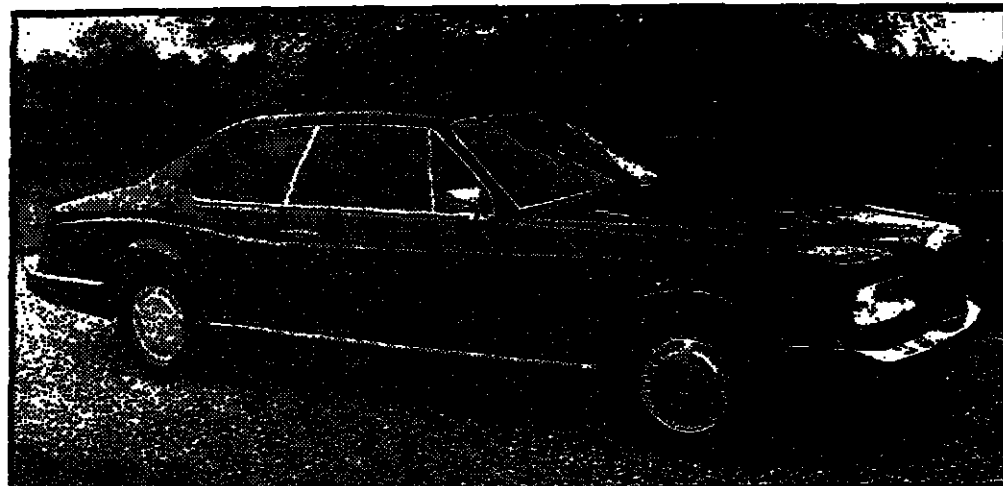
## When it's bad form for the chairman to run a Roller

### EXECUTIVE CHOICE Kevin Blick

A STUDY of new Rolls-Royce sales is a handy rule of thumb guide to the state of the economy. Time was when a Rolls was perfect proof of that old aphorism "money makes money." Such was the demand that the knowledgeable chairman was able to take delivery of his regular Rolls-Royce, run it for a year or so and then sell it for virtually what he paid for it. No other style of luxury travel could compare on cost. Then the recession struck. It became bad form for the chairman to drive to work in a Rolls whilst laying-off workers, so sales dipped, resale values slipped too and once depreciation became a significant ownership factor, yet fewer companies could justify purchasing 250,000+ motorcars. Meanwhile, in the company's vital American market a combination of high interest rates and high £ values was taking its toll.

As a result, Rolls-Royce output dropped from 3,018 in 1980 to just 1,568 in 1983. Last year the company promised that recovery had begun — though it ended the year in Britain no better. 1985 looks more promising: sales in the first four months are up from 230 last year to 261. Perhaps the recession is over? Not every top-line car manufacturer has suffered as badly as Rolls-Royce through the economic gloom of recent years. Remember that 1983 and 1984 were record new car sales years in the UK as the car companies vied with each other for vital market share.

The German manufacturers, in particular, seem to have been almost recession-proof. BMW, Mercedes-Benz and Audi have that significant 22 per cent share of the direc-



Bentley's Project 90 — planning a future coupe model



Volvo 360 — resale value bonus

tors' car market, according to the CSR survey but they have gained it by a policy of steady growth not hard-sell, money-off techniques. The German companies — and others, notably Volvo — have grasped the importance of protecting resale values. Their policies of steady growth have ensured that demand levels are always strong and that dealers need not indulge in wide-scale discounting. Using relatively small but very high quality dealer networks, they have also determined to hold on to customers through a range of services — loan cars, car collection and delivery schemes and so on. Porsche, for instance, has only 28 dealers across the country — and no desire to expand — but they all exceed the factory's highest laid down standards. It is a policy that has paid off spectacularly well — last year all the prestige German saloon car builders were able to increase sales and share in

the UK in spite of the damaging effects of the lengthy German metalworkers' strike.

As well as marketing expertise, the Germans have been able to build up an enviable reputation in the directors' car classes as technological innovators. Witness the rapid resurgence of Audi as a force once it developed four-wheel drive, a flush-glassed body and wrapped the lot up in an inspired slogan "Vorsprung durch Technik."

BMW, Mercedes, and Audi will be keeping a very close watch on the progress of the higher-series Ford Granada models this year as Ford has well and truly grasped the nettle of innovation in its new design. In reality, it is a fellow German but over here we see it in the same showrooms as Humdum Escorts and Sierras. Will it have the cachet to attract customers from the glamour of BMW and its ilk?

Keeping abreast of new

technology is demanding, costly even for a multinational of Ford's class. For small companies like Saab and Alfa Romeo, it can be crippling. The answer is cooperation — and Saab, Alfa, Lancia, and Fiat did just that on their new executive model. Saab pulled out before the end but still reckoned to save a year's development time through the venture: its 9000 model will be here this autumn. Lancia's version, the Thema, is due shortly — there's a good car crying out for a pinch of BMW image — while Fiat and Alfa models follow next year.

Jaguar has been doing its own new model development and the much talked about XJ40 saloon range should finally appear next year. That is a delay on the original target but no real problem to Jaguar, which has almost doubled sales of the present range in the last three years, and it gives them longer to develop a vital, yet very

difficult newcomer. The present XJ Jaguars are big, heavy cars — strong on luxury. Designing lighter, more fuel efficient cars to be as quiet and comfortable is no easy matter.

Jaguar's resurgence has been well documented (since separating from BL the company has become almost as good at publicity as building cars). In world sales terms it still stands behind its obvious rivals BMW and Mercedes. The new model could bring it closer and latest rumours say that the famous V12 engine will not, as originally planned, be dropped from the newcomer as both German rivals have 12-cylinder models due for launch.

Surprisingly, perhaps, performance models in the upper executive echelons have been enjoying good sales. None does better than Porsche, which has developed to a size far beyond its category rivals. Still small by industry standards, it builds some 40,000+

cars a year — last year's total of 43,970 was a small drop because of the metalworkers' strike.

The same, successful policy of restrained growth coupled with technological innovation has been applied by Porsche. Its investment efforts are massive — currently the heaviest in its history. In 1984 271 millions of a £702 millions turnover was invested; this year £84m will be invested and next year £98m — £112m. While the 911 is a rare treat for the enthusiast and the 928 a luxury coupe, Porsche struck gold with first the 924 and now the 944 — almost de rigueur for the successful young businessman.

It has also used its tremendous depth of knowledge and facilities in research and development to act as consultant to outside companies.

In Britain Lotus has at last put itself on a sound financial footing and begun to develop substantial consultancy busi-

ness, too, as the "British Porsche" DeLorean and the Sinclair C5 have gained headlines but there has been much else, too. Toyota has a share in the company and Chrysler is said to be interested as well. Lotus cars are also selling strongly once again: a 30 per cent recovery last year is expected to be followed by a further 22 per cent growth this year and in 1986 the X100 small sports car comes on stream.

After this, the rest are tiddlers. Yet most are thriving. Ferrari has improved the longevity of its models with zinc coated steel and reliability with all-round fuel injection. TVR has gone increasingly upmarket, with success, and its latest, fastest 330SE costs more than a Porsche 944. Panther, rescued from oblivion by South Korean businessman Young C. Kim, builds its replica two-seaters profitably and plans greater things with the mid-engined Solo now under development.

Even Rolls-Royce sees the value of the "younger" market: its marketing of Bentley as a separate, sportier name has been a considerable success and the Mullanne Turbo is now joined by other versions whose firmer suspension is aimed at the driver-owner not the chauffeur. Unveiled at the Geneva show earlier this year, too, was Bentley's Project 90 — a scheme for a future coupe model.

Aston Martin, in spite of changing owners more frequently than its customers change their cars, is still ticking along, building about 250 cars a year.

It all sounds highly promising, yet there is a cloud on the horizon — pollution, or rather its control. After witnessing dreadful destruction of its forests from acid rain, West Germany acted unilaterally two years back to propose stiff new pollution control measures from next year on cars. Since then the measures have been argued across the EEC and the inevitable compromise has been reached — tighter standards will be introduced in stages from 1988, large cars first.

The necessary exhaust catalytic converters will almost certainly reduce performance but the West German government might have acted to reduce performance itself before then by clamping speed limits on the country's autobahnen — the last limit-free roads in Europe.

The confusion and uncertainty of the past months has already damped West German new car sales this year — BMW lost 34 per cent. The prospects for these high technology, high performance led companies are decidedly uncertain — at a time when consumer demand, outside West Germany, is stronger than ever.



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AA to the rescue

## How to keep the company on the road

**BREAKDOWN**  
John Blauht

IN SPITE OF the remarkable improvement in engineering and manufacturing technology, today's motor cars are just as likely to break down as their predecessors of fifty years ago. In many ways the advances of production line building techniques have done little to help the problems experienced by motorists, and an entire industry has been built up to cope with roadside breakdown.

The days of roadside repair are, sadly, almost gone. Today's AA patrolman is more often than not defeated by the complications of today's engine and ancillaries and tends to use the recovery facilities provided by that organisation: a trend which is reflected by the majority of such concerns.

This is of little comfort to the company car driver or his fleet manager. While many company cars are often nothing more than a simple salary substitute, many more are a vital tool to the user's trade and when he or she breaks down, the consequences can be more than just irritation and delay. They can include lost sales or contracts.

The prime means of reducing the possibilities of mechanical failure is preventative maintenance. Though it is a good selling point for car manufacturers to extend service intervals to seemingly absurd limits, the canny fleet manager checks vital components at reasonable intervals (every 5,000 miles or so). Driver education is also of some importance.

Company car drivers have,

on the whole, a number of destructive habits which include an apparent inability to check on simple things like oil levels, tyre pressures, tyre wear, and coolant levels. That the majority of breakdowns involve some aspect or other of engine electrics should tell the fleet manager about what sort of spares he should insist all drivers keep in their vehicles, but few do.

The various schemes to aid the stranded motorist are all a good idea for the fleet manager to invest in. The single emergency number facility which most offer makes the whole process simple and effective and needs but one extra facility to be ideal: a replacement car. All the major rental organisations can assist here, and an account facility with Godfrey Davis Europcar (over 270 outlets), Hertz, Avis, Budget, or Swan National is as important a facility to the company car driver as the membership of one of the rescue organisations.

Though all the companies listed below claim to offer a roadside repair facility, it is rare that the majority of repairs can be carried out at the side of the road. The need to carry spares relevant for each particular vehicle precludes it, for one thing. Time also mitigates against such a service, which is why the provision of a car hire credit card is of such importance.

Windscreens companies like Bridgewater, National, Silver Shield, and others also offer special fleet deals and accounts. Each driver has his own account card for rescue, screen repair, and car hire, and he is fully equipped to cope with any emergency.

Europ Assistance, Europ Assistance House, 252 High Street, Croydon, Surrey,

CR0 1NF. Tel. 01-680 1234. Fleet assist package including on-the-spot assistance; towing to authorised repair workshop; and financial guarantee to a pre-arranged sum to effect repairs. Optional Goldcare scheme included taking vehicle and passengers to destination of choice.

Autohome Recovery Club, 202/204, Kettering Road, Northampton. Tel. 0604 28730. A national service with over 500 agents, most of whom offer a 24-hour facility. They offer a freephone number; roadside

repairs and recovery to the garage of the client's choice. Private service starts at £26 per car though fleet accounts can be negotiated.

Automobile Association, Fanum House, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 2EA. Tel. 0256 20123. Over 3,000 radio controlled breakdown vehicles and a Relay service which takes vehicle and passengers to destination of choice. Special fleet deals and cover can be arranged as well as special service including Homestart for service at office or driver's home.

Mondial Assistance, 3 Church Road, Croydon, Surrey CR0 1SG. Tel. 01-686 2444. Probably the largest rescue organisation in Europe but fairly new to UK. It has over 700 agents here and operates a range of services including roadside repair and get-you-home facility. Special rates are on offer to fleets.

Royal Automobile Club, PO Box 100, RAC House, Lansdowne Road, Croydon, Surrey CR9 2JA. Tel. 01-686 2325. Over 4,000 agents and a fleet of radio con-

trolled vans for recovery and some roadside repair. An At Home service is also available. Fleet discounts can be negotiated. Membership does not include entry to the RAC Club in Pall Mall.

National Breakdown Recovery Club, Cleckheaton Road, Low Moor, Bradford, West Yorkshire BD12 0ND. Tel. 0274 671299. Over 1,500 appointed agents offering 24 hour repair and recovery and delivery of car and passengers to chosen destination. Fleet packages easily arranged.

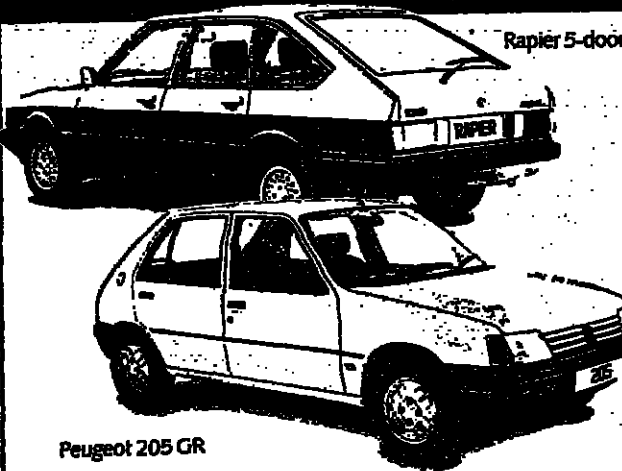
Red Rovers (including Car Recovery Service Club) 55-57 Albert Street, Rugby, Warwickshire CV21 2ST. Tel. 0788 62074. Offers a 24-hour breakdown and accident service throughout the UK and includes service outside member's home. A special fleet service includes a nominal membership fee with a charge levied for each time the service is used.

Octagon Recovery, Tithe House, Town Street, Horsforth, Leeds LS18 5LJ. Tel. 0532-583144. The only firm

to specialise in commercial and fleet vehicles. Offers 24-hour/365-day service at fixed rates, invoiced in arrears. Always try to effect roadside repair rather than arrange for recovery, though this is also part of the service. Two schemes available: A requires payment for repair only as and when used and scheme B with fixed annual premiums.

**Fleet Management**  
edited by Roy Harry

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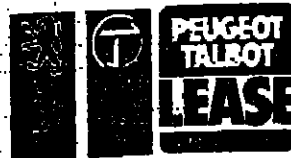
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MARTIN WALKER records Russian excitement at the prospect of a totally new Moskvich car

## Transports of delight

WITH only five makes of private cars to choose from, the new version of the Moskvich is being prepared for launching has provoked a predictable flurry of excitement among Soviet motorists. Ironically, some of them fear that the new front-wheel drive Moskvich with heated rear window might even prove to be a success.

After all, it is the complete failure of the old Moskvich, even on the long-suffering Soviet market, that brought Russian motorists the hire purchase system. It was such a rotten car that in an attempt to shift the stocks, prices were slashed earlier this year by 15 per cent to under £7,000, and buyers are now allowed two years' credit at 3 per cent on a maximum loan of eight months' earnings. The rest must be paid in cash.

If the new Moskvich proves successful enough to provoke the usual waiting lists for a Soviet new car, then the only car available to be bought on credit will be the small and tinny Zaporozhets, which makes the British invalid car

look and sound like a Rolls-Royce.

The Russians are going through the kind of national love affair with the very idea of a private car that Britain knew generations ago. For a decade now, the Soviet car industry has been producing over 1.3 million cars a year, and although almost a third of those went for export, it still leaves well over 10 million private cars on the Soviet roads — and another 12 million motor cycles.

Rallies and motor sport are popular, and unofficial garages do a roaring trade in tune-ups, high performance spares, and the like. Indeed, motor mechanics make up a key section of Moscow's new rich, along with hairdressers, fashionable doctors, and other professions in high demand.

The Soviet automobile industry has yet to produce a car of its own. The Poliburo's car limousines are based on Cadillacs, the Volga saloon which makes up the bulk of Soviet taxis was based on the Opel Kapitän, and the most

popular private car, the Lada, is a 12-year-old Soviet-built Fiat, known in Britain as the Lada. The old Moskvich was based on an Opel, and the new model is coming from a factory which has been engineered by Renault with French, German and Japanese machinery.

Not that these cars are exact copies of their Western originals. Russian roads and climate mean that the suspensions and batteries have to be heavy-duty, the heaters need booking, and the whole car made much more rugged. Traditionally, that has meant that a Soviet-built car was weighed up to 20 per cent more than its Western model, and the new Moskvich has aroused interest because it is using plastics and lightweight components wherever possible.

It is thus billed as the first economy car to be purpose-built in Russia. It has a special dial on the dashboard to monitor fuel consumption, and the factory boasts that a prototype has been driven from Voronezh to Moscow, almost 600 kilometres, on a single tank of

petrol. Pravda's motoring correspondent claimed it used 20 per cent less fuel than any comparable car — on good roads.

But in the Soviet Union, good roads are rare. Soviet atlases still show no all-weather road across Siberia, although rally motorists say it can be done. The equivalent of the M1, the main road from Moscow to Leningrad, is for long stretches a two-track B-class road, studded with potholes and usually thick with lorries, tractors, farm trucks, and even farm animals. Some parts of the road are dual carriageway, and some are lethal three-lane highways.

Roads in the cities are good, at least until the ice melts to reveal the damage winter has done, and the main thoroughfares are positively grandiose, up to nine lanes wide. The odd number is explained by the central Zil lane, reserved for Kremlin limousines.

The Kremlin limousines also account for the most protected red light in the world. You can spend up to 20

minutes sitting in a lengthening queue on the bridge that crosses the main access road to the Kremlin. The lights are controlled by the Kremlin's own traffic control centre, and other cars simply have to wait.

About a kilometre farther back down the same road is the Oktyabrskaya, the Central Committee. They, too, have a traffic priority, and when the cavalcade are leaving the hotel while the Zil is heading into the Kremlin, the whole of central Moscow can grind to a halt.

Soviet traffic laws don't help. They drive on the right, and it is almost impossible to make a legal left turn on Russian roads. Instead, you are supposed to drive on, make a U-turn, and then do a right turn. It is terrifying even when the roads are quiet. In rush hour, U-turns are just about impossible.

The problem is that Brezhnev's Politburo decided to start producing private cars in large numbers as part of a drive for consumer goods, without thinking through the

implications of a million cars a year coming on to the roads. The road system was not designed to cope, and there are few petrol stations, and under the inevitable Soviet drive to produce cars in volume, they forgot about the spare parts that Russian drivers still require whenever they park — except how hard they are to replace, and how tempting to other drivers.

For the new Moskvich, extra spare parts are being promised, along with other unheard-of luxuries like reclining seats. More alarmingly, a special sporting rally version is to be produced. This was when the old Moskvich did so well in the London-Sydney Rally (after careful preparation) 20 years ago that the factory director was promoted to deputy Minister of Car Production. His first act was to cancel plans for re-engineering the creaking Moskvich plant on the grounds that it was still producing good cars. It wasn't, and they got worse as the years rolled by.

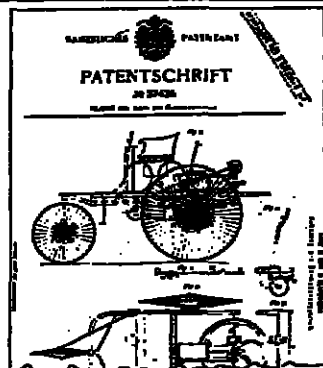
## Century coming up in Germany

SO JUST when the motor car to celebrate its one hundredth birthday? As far as the French are concerned it is all over and done with: they marked the centenary last year noting the efforts of one Edouard Delaunay-Beaulieu. Unfortunately his vehicle hit a pothole and never went into production.

But for the rest of the world, it is accepted that the two key figures are Gottlieb Daimler and Karl Benz: the firms they

founded in the 1880s later merged to form Daimler-Benz AG, makers of Mercedes-Benz cars, vans, and trucks.

Daimler's contribution was to develop smaller and lighter engines, able to be installed in vehicles, from the heavy gas-powered stationary engines of his time. His "hot tube" invention was also the key breakthrough in the early days of the internal combustion engine — and also gave the world the word "chaffeur" for the man



## Ban on busy French roads

age of "events" to commemorate the anniversary. We have already had an intensive commercial weekend at Silverstone and no showman worthy of the name is going to miss any opportunity. Motorists which

LAST WEEK'S tragedy in the Ardèche, his sorrowful reminder of that dreadful motor accident near Besancon on a holiday weekend three years ago when 53 people, mostly children, were killed. School tour and other organisers should bear in mind that one of the results of

"Wheels" feature which Charles is to open at the National Motor Museum, Beaulieu, on Wednesday.

that incident is a ban on the transport of groups of more than 15 children under 16 years of age on all French roads during some of the busier weekends.

The ban does not apply to normal scheduled or shuttle coach services on which children are travelling as passengers with their parents.

JUNE 13, 14 and 15 are important dates for anyone who is disabled, who works with dis-

## Show for disabled

abled people, or has disabled friends or family. The Department of Transport's second Mobility Roadshow takes place then at the Transport and Road Research Laboratory at Crowthorne, Berkshire. In addition to the major motor manufacturers, over 100 other exhibitors will be at the show with products ranging from adapted minibuses and caravans to outdoor wheelchairs and car port hoists.

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# A Tory philosophy that tries to make poverty work

AT AROUND noon last Wednesday, a matter of hours before the horror of the European Cup disaster unfolded on our television screens, the London Standard was leading its early editions with a banner headline declaring Rape in St. James's Park.

I was on my way to lunch with an American correspondent when I saw it, and commented on this deplorable development when we met. I wondered whether we might now be moving towards an American level of violence in Britain.

"Have a sense of proportion," scoffed my colleague. "In New York we might just possibly lead the paper on 'No Rape in the Park'. But then, that really would be news."

I mention the exchange, not because I wish to minimise the significance of what happened in Brussels last week, and certainly not because I intend to embark on yet another analysis of its causes, but solely because there is some danger that we will lose sight of reality in our anxiety to atone for our discomfiture.

The breast-beating that has followed the Brussels catas-

trophe, natural and appropriate though it is, now seems to be creating an almost hysterical belief that Britain is a uniquely violent society. Bad manners at the supermarket and discarded tins in the streets are being equated with soccer hooliganism, mugging, murder and rape.

But it simply is not true. We are far from being a uniquely violent society, more violent and bad tempered than we were in the middle decades of this century, perhaps; but certainly not more violent than the Americans, or even the Spaniards or the Italians. And most definitely not more violent than Eighteenth Century Britain.

To be sure, we have the IRA as well as Chelsea, Fillmore and the National Front. But we do not have the Red Brigades or the Bader-Meinhold gang. And we do not have the New York subway, thank God, either its muggers or its pistol-toting vigilantes.

So let us keep our heads, and concentrate our thoughts on what is to be done. For it is manifestly true that, even if things are not as bad as in some other parts of the

world, they are certainly getting worse.

As Ken Livingstone conceded, on BBC radio the other day, it is rubbish to argue that unemployment in itself is a cause of what took place in Brussels. Newly refurbished, "Red Ken" pointed out that unemployed youngsters simply had not got the money to pay the fare.

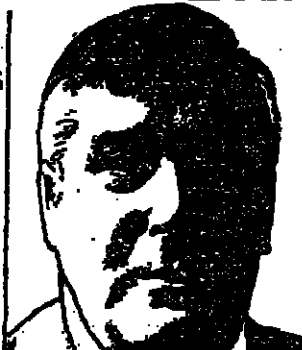
But it would be equally false to suggest that the social conditions of Mrs Thatcher's Britain had nothing to do with it. If "alienation" (to use a Marxist cliché) is the problem, there has been an awful lot of alienation going on during the past six years of radical Conservative rule.

I offer these thoughts, without apology, as a topical introduction to some remarks about a subject which might otherwise appear to be not only irrelevant but even boring and insignificant. I refer to the future of wages councils.

The what? Yes, the wages councils—26 statutory bodies which currently fix minimum wages for 2.7 million low-paid workers with largely unskilled and ununionised jobs in shops, hotels, restaur-

## COMMENTARY

### Ian Aitken



rants, hairdressing and clothing manufacture. They were originally established in 1909 to deal with the notorious sweaters of post-Victorian England (and especially London) by that magnificent monument to Twentieth Century British liberalism, the Asquith government.

Their existence has long formed one of the foundation stones of the development of social responsibility in British political history, along with the Factory Acts, free education, state pensions and (eventually) the welfare state. Like many of the others, they are now under threat of abolition from that modern monument to Manchester School Liberalism, the Thatcher Government.

I confess at once that this is a loaded way of introducing an issue which has now become a matter for high level debate by illustrious economists as well as politi-

cians. And although I feel strongly about it, I must acknowledge at once that those who advocate the scrapping of the wages councils do so from the highest of humanitarian motives.

One of them, Mr Sam Brittan of the Financial Times (brother of the Home Secretary) recently went so far as to describe himself as a "market economist with a conscience," and acknowledged that the removal of wages council protection would mean painful pay cuts

for some of the lowest paid and most defenceless workers in the country.

But he remained convinced that abolition, by cutting wage costs for small businesses, would create large numbers of new jobs for those currently unemployed. Sustaining the living standards of those whose wages went below the poverty line, he argued, was a job for the tax and social security system rather than employers.

Mind you, that last point looks dangerously like advocacy of a market-bending subsidy, in which the starving workers of sweatshop owners are kept alive and at work by the intervention of the taxpayer; but we will let that pass. It is all in the sacred cause of small businesses, after all.

For the essential point in the abolitionist argument is that there is a direct correlation between wage cuts and new job creation. A recent Treasury paper put the link as high as a one per cent increase in jobs for every one per cent cut in wages.

Now, the Treasury has been accused of deliberately cooking the books to produce this encouraging figure. Moreover, various authorities,

from Lord Kaldor and Cambridge Department of Applied Economics to the Low Pay Unit, have challenged the validity of the calculation. But the abolitionists reply that, even if the correlation is less than this, it remains real.

And so, no doubt, it does. Indeed, the same is probably true of the calculations of those other philanthropically-motivated theorists like the Malthusians, the Wage Fund theorists, the devotees of the Last Hour, and those profound humanitarians who argued that a ban on child labour in the pits and cotton mills would cause more suffering that it relieved.

But Mr Brittan is in any case not greatly concerned about the exact figure of the correlation. Though he remains convinced that abolition of the wages councils would lead directly to "some worthwhile new job opportunities," it is the symbolic significance of such a move which really matters. For him, it is the supreme test of Mrs Thatcher's nerve.

And for why? Because abolition would indicate a recognition that the main function of pay rates is to clear labour markets, and that

any attempt to base them on "social justice" has pernicious if unintended effects on the most disadvantaged members of the working population.

The case could scarcely have been put better by one of the academic defenders of the nineteenth century cotton masters. But the most alarming feature of the argument is that this really is the view of Mrs Thatcher and her Graceland Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson. It is quite likely that they, too, will see the abolition of wages councils as the ultimate test of the government's collective nerve.

Happily, there are still many in the Tory Party who do not share this approach. Just as there were in the Thatcherite century, the Tory Reform Group has already come out against abolition, and Mr Francis Pym's Centre Forward group seems likely to do the same.

Let these Conservatives, who claim to be the inheritors of the One Nation tradition, demonstrate that they too regard the defence of the wages councils as the ultimate test of nerve. After all, this really is a Disraelian issue.



Terry Coleman

"I DON'T know," said James Callaghan, "what the introduction to the British passport says now, but you remember the old days."

Having discussed this same matter with Lord Carrington when he was Foreign Secretary, I do remember what the preamble to the British passport said and still says, and recited the words to Mr Callaghan: "Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs requests and requires..."

"Requiescat," exclaimed Mr Callaghan. (Laughter.) "And I think, you know, in one's innocence, when one went abroad then, to be a citizen of the British Empire was a pretty considerable thing; and you were so regarded."

This conversation came about because I had a little while before seen Mr Callaghan at a screening by Granada Television of two programmes in their End of Empire series. Just before he left, he remarked to the 20 or so present that, having seen those programmes, he was glad that he had been alive while the empire was still in existence. I asked for an interview, he invited me to his room in the Commons, and I asked why he had made that remark.

"Because, I suppose, if I hadn't been alive I should have thought those programmes were an accurate reflection of the whole picture, and I didn't think they were accurate... I don't think they gave a wholly fair description of it. There was so much about the empire that was a credit to us. There was a great deal that wasn't. But we seem constantly ready to emphasise all the things we've done which were discreditable."

He recalled a visit he made as a young MP in 1946 to Sierra Leone, the Gambia, Nigeria, and the Gold Coast when he had seen young District Officers, living in villages up country, working as hard as anyone could have done to improve the lot of their people. Of course, he said, it was all very patronising, and he had no doubt those countries now did better under self government; it was better, he said, than badly by oneself than to be governed by others.

When I said that earlier this year, also in West Africa, I had seen Englishmen no longer governing anything but still doing their utmost to avert famine, Mr Callaghan said that in a non-political way these people were the lineal descendants of empire, an extension of empire. We should not assume that everyone who had gone out to do so for the worst of motives.

Take India, he said; we had carried to India a legal system, a constitution, and a language which was the only one they shared in common. One of the Granada programmes screened was, on the other hand, on Iran. Mr Callaghan said his back rose a little when he saw what he thought a wholly unimpressive picture of what happened.

Here I reminded Mr Callaghan that he, also, as he left, congratulated Brian Lapping on some programmes in the series. "Well, of course, I think he brings home to people a great deal that they don't know or have forgotten, and that I think that while, but I didn't think that programme was."

There we are.

to the passport, and wondered who it was who had said that if we lost India we should descend to the level of a second rate power.

"Probably," he said almost all these things. There was no doubt you could throw out your chest if you were British... But we mustn't have all this conversation about the empire. You'll turn me into an old blimp, and I'm not. I really wasn't a blimp in those days, I promise you, even if I am now."

All right, but wasn't one of his earliest memories that of attending, as a boy of 12, the Wembley Empire Exhibition of 1924? He said it was, and recalled the little train that took you from Australia to South Africa to Canada in two minutes flat. And then, of course, he said, his father and grandfather had been in the navy. His father had served on the West Africa station and been present at the sacking of Benin after the murder of the British consul, in 1897, or whenever it was.

Hadn't his father, as Chief Petty Officer, volunteered to go on Scott's last and fatal expedition of 1912? He said his father had volunteered both for that and for the Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert. Now his father's wife had already been widowed before she was 20, when her first husband, also a seaman, was cut down by a destroyer as he was coming ashore in Devonport harbour. So she said to her second husband, when the choice came, that she would prefer the Victoria and Albert, since Queen Alexandra hated the sea, and the yacht would stay in harbour. Her will prevailed, she was also right about the Queen and CPO Callaghan used to go on board every morning at 7 and return home every afternoon at 4.

But if he had gone with Scott? "I shouldn't be here. Just think what misery everyone might have been saved. (Laughter.)"

CPO Callaghan later became a coastguard, and died in 1921. The Admiralty at first gave his widow no pension, and then one of 16s a week to keep herself and the young James. They lived in two rooms. Mr Callaghan said he had been back the other day, invited by the captain of a frigate his wife had launched years ago. They had really wanted his wife, who had after all done the launching, and it was his first time he knew what it must be like to be Mr Thatcher. He went to Brixham and saw the old house, and the fish auction where, twice a week, a fish merchant used to give him a fish to take home for dinner. They were poor, and he was kind and a member of the same Baptist chapel. The rest of the week it was coddling, and he had no doubt those countries now did better under self government; it was better, he said, than badly by oneself than to be governed by others.

We had found some common ground — by grandfather, like Mr Callaghan's father, being a naval petty officer, then a diver, then a coastguard — and Mr Callaghan was talking freely. But then he said he really didn't want me to believe he spent his life thinking about all this. If I hadn't been there, these things would never have crossed his mind.

Then, I said, let's come on to later things. I wanted to ask what had been in his mind at that particular moment. The first was the moment he became Prime Minister.

Here he paused for a long time, and then explained that first of all he hadn't expected it ever to happen. He had thought Mr Wilson would call him in, thank him for long service, and say something about making way for a younger man. But Mr Wilson had retired, and he became prime minister.

What had he felt at that moment? Mr Callaghan said he felt then and felt now that the nation was one nation; and he scorned Mrs Thatcher when she spoke about the enemy within, and so on. Miners, whether they were on strike or at work, were all our fellow countrymen.

Yes, but at that moment? "I think I had a vision, of course, certainly, I promise you, I really mustn't make fun of this — my wife said I was wrong to give you this inter-



James Callaghan, from bread and dripping to Downing Street. Picture by Don McPhee

## JAMES CALLAGHAN: Part One

# The top dog who preferred honesty

view because she said you weren't a very kindly man: I said never mind, it's vanity that's making me give it to him. Anyway, I promise you, that when you stand by the prime minister's chair at No 10 you know that you are a trustee of the past as well as someone who has to try and carry the nation forward into the future. And you do. I'm sure that Mrs Thatcher feels it. I'm sure that any prime minister with a spark of imagination must have felt that the greatness of sitting in that chair. (Then, lowering his voice.) "There's so much of empire."

Well, there was his sense of continuity? "No, no, I said it for fun. I said it for fun."

Mr Callaghan said that the former leaders of our colonies and dependencies were always impressed to sit in the Cabinet Room at No 10. He particularly remembered Mr Begin — who was very glad to be received, because after all there was his Zionist background. Mr Begin sat opposite the prime minister's chair, spread his arms, and declared (a bit, it seemed to me, listening to the description like an Amer-

ican tourist), on what it was like to be in that historic room where so many of the great events in British history had unfolded themselves, and then he ran through some of them, ending up with the Balfour Declaration. And Mr Callaghan politely agreed, and didn't tell him the Balfour Declaration had actually been signed in the Foreign Office.

Now, for the second moment. What had been in Mr Callaghan's mind when he went to the rostrum at the Labour Party conference in 1963 to speak against abandoning our nuclear armaments unilaterally, and had been booed "At the point of booing? Oh, just that I'd fight back, I've Irish blood in my veins. Booing never deters me. Oh, I was angry of course. I was Neil's debut. I didn't want to spoil it. But when I was accused as I was, I simply felt — and perhaps this was again, some would say, vanity on my part — but I felt that I could not go back on what I had done and said while I was prime minister."

Had he felt any clash between conscience — speaking up for what he believed to

be right — and loyalty, or what might appear to be loyalty, to the party? "Ha (long pause). I think I'd probably be a little hypocritical if I said this question of loyalty was very much in my mind, because the party seemed at that time to be departing so much from the principles that I had grown up with and lived with. I don't feel that now. I must emphasise that. I think Neil Kinnock is getting back on the road."

But he felt then that the party had gone to the dogs? He said he didn't believe he ever said that. Nor would he ever use that phrase because he cared for the party too much. It was a part of his life. It had taken the place of the Chapel, as it were. He still had not changed his views, but those passions of 1963 had died down a lot.

Did he now regret not having gone to the country in the autumn of 1978 when, as many believed, he might have lost as he did in 1979? His answer was No. That autumn Labour was behind in the opinion polls, there was still another year to run, and what point was there in calling an election if he wasn't in a winning position?

He said it didn't interest him when some people remarked that if he had gone in the autumn he wouldn't have lost by so much. The point was to win, not to lose narrowly. Heath had called an election in 1973 and he had been wrong. He (Mr Callaghan) wouldn't have called an election at all if he hadn't been defeated on a vote of confidence. He would have gone right through.

The electoral defeat of 1979 brought us to Mrs Thatcher, whom he thinks remarkable for her resolution, stubbornness, and wrong-headedness. Resolution was admirable, but it was difficult to say where those three characteristics shaded into each other. And the tone had been wrong.

Her personal tone Yes; she had not set out to govern the whole country. If people were not with her they were against her, and outside the pale. She had described some trade unionists as no people of this country should be described.

But that had been during the miners' strike, when there was a great deal of illegal and violent picketing

"They are still citizens of this country even if they break the law... Yes, of course a prime minister must condemn what is wrong. She must. But you must still treat them as citizens of the country."

I then inquired about David Owen, who after all was Mr Callaghan's protégé, whom he promoted to be foreign secretary. Here Mr Callaghan showed himself at his Byzantine best. He no longer possessed, he said amiably, the advantage of free speech for the first time in 35 years. This freedom was, he conceded, like a sunset. It was, he assured me, very savoury.

By now he was so cordial that I knew for certain he was going to tell me nothing at all about David Owen, but he was still talking so persuasively that I expected him at any moment to declare, "Behold, I show you a mystery." He showed me instead, by way of consummate diversion, what he described as the only picture of the Cabinet taken by a Daily Mirror photographer in two parts, the two parts then having been stuck together to make a whole. This miraculous picture was displayed on a wall, and showed, as Mr Callaghan explained, David Owen next to Shirley, and Shirley next to Bernard, "that lamb lying down with the lion."

So I confined myself to saying Neil Kinnock seemed to have a good line in abuse where Dr Owen was concerned, at which Mr Callaghan said Neil had absorbed his Parliamentary history, but that what he had said of Owen was nothing to what Lloyd George had said of Sir John Simon — that he had sat on the fence so long that the iron had entered his soul. I couldn't see any sort of fence on which Dr Owen could be said to have sat, but left that alone, and passed on to betrayal, which is always a congenial topic to any member of the Labour party.

I said the classic betrayer was Ramsay MacDonald, and there were always comparisons made.

"Comparisons with me?" No, with David Owen.

"Oh, I see. The people on the hard Left will tell you that I betrayed the Labour Party. But the ordinary voter doesn't."

No, I changed tack from betrayal to realpolitik, asking Mr Callaghan if it were a little possible or wise for a man holding high office to be wholly honest.

He thought, "Possible," he said, "in all things that really matter. I'm not sure that it's always wise. But on the whole I leaned — I suppose this is going to sound frightfully hypocritical — but I leaned towards being honest. Here he called in aid Len Murray general secretary of the TUC, as a witness who would speak in his favour."

Internationally, he thought, it might be another matter. If you were dealing with people from countries which had other values, he doubted the wisdom of total honesty. He could think of two countries like that. Having established that he doubted the probity neither of Russia nor of the United States, I did not pursue the guessing game, as he half invited me, into the other 140-odd sovereign nations of the world.

But, I said, taking a domestic instance, had he himself been wholly honest when... on I knew that was coming. He's got an illustration."

Had he been wholly honest when, coming back to Britain from Barbados in the December of 1978, at the beginning of the winter of discontent, he had said, "Crisis? What crisis?" Had that been a place of showmanship? If so, was that entirely honest?

"If I'd said it, it probably wouldn't have been. I'll tell you what happened. He had returned to Heathrow to be met by a group of reporters, some of them hostile. One of them asked, 'What have you got to say about the chaos that surrounds you?' He had replied that he saw no evidence of chaos, which had appeared as 'Crisis? What crisis?' There was a transport strike and a refuse wasn't being collected, but that were described as chaos that required a denial from him. The word crisis had not

been used. If he had been asked if there was a crisis in the transport strike he hoped he would have replied yes."

So crisis for chaos. Did he think this was malicious or a mishearing? Well, he said this as a time when the Press was determined to get him. Every day the Sun carried an unflattering cartoon of him as Mr Micawber with a battered hat and baggy trousers. He didn't know whether it was a mishearing or not, although frankly the reporters were within six feet of each other.

Now, last year in the Commons, Mr Callaghan had given a warning that we might be drifting into genteel and shabby poverty. How far had we already sunk? He thought very far. He was worried about the condition of the housing stock. In his own city of Cardiff, no council houses had been built last year. Houses by private builders, yes, but 48 per cent of the people in this country didn't have a house of their own and couldn't afford a mortgage. There was scandalous neglect. He remembered an Italian priest from the south who had told him that socialism meant a job to go to, a house to live in, schools for children, hospitals when you were ill, dignity in old age. We were neglecting two of those things — housing and jobs.

But not only socialism could offer these things; "I know, but that was his definition."

Did he think that people who did not travel realised how poor and shabby Britain was compared with the United States and almost all of Western Europe? "All of Western Europe." I don't think it is appreciated. Although more young people are travelling abroad are therefore becoming more discontented with this country.

This was certainly something Dr Owen had gone on about, wasn't it? "Yes, and I hope the Labour Party won't neglect it. The trouble, when you have a Conservative government and Labour comes in, is that people's expectations are so high. And sometimes we add fuel to it by the undertakings we give. I think Neil Kinnock and the shadow cabinet are conscious of that. But even without their saying anything, people's expectations may be higher than they should be."

Because we hadn't the means? "Because we haven't the means to realise expectations, and because of the levels to which we are now sinking."

Here Mr Callaghan said he felt it childish for Conservatives to spend all that time about the merits of small business. In a way he welcomed them. Mighty oaks from little acorns grow, and all that. But in Cardiff there had been a steel mill which had to close down. It employed 2,400 people. The site had been cleared and now there were 40 new workshops on it, with wide grass verges round it. He was doubtful if those 40 businesses employed as many as 20 people each. That made at the most 800 people where 2,400 had worked. The Employment Institute, of which he was a patron, was absolutely necessary. "I find it discouraging when Mrs Thatcher pours water on it merely because Mr Heath is a member, or we old has-beens are members. By God, we've still got the right to feel concerned what's happening."

I mentioned that there were a lot of former prime ministers around these days.

How much did they see of each other? "Harold and I, Macmillan, that is, we meet from time to time. And always enjoy each other's company. Harold Wilson and I don't meet socially. We hardly ever did. But we do meet and talk. Ted Heath and Alec Home, we all meet; we all talk to each other."

Did he know whether there had ever previously been so many ex-prime ministers still living? He thought not. "People used to last longer in office. That's the fault of the media. Now they consume us."

Tomorrow: Denis on the farm, Horatio and Neil, arrogance and deviousness, and Denis Thatcher in Delhi.



## Is the second most influential person in America steering the Fed into danger?



## AMERICAN NOTEBOOK

Alex Brummer

AMID the public relations hype over President Reagan's tax reform bill and the battle of the budget there has scarcely been a moment to mourn the passing of monetarism.

Wall Street no longer paces nervously each Thursday night, like a prospective

father at the maternity ward, waiting for the sharp ring of bells or the flash on the video screen on which fortunes were once made and lost. The money supply figures, once the most over-analysed statistics around, are now calmly shrugged off by all but the most ardent monetarists as irrelevant to national policy-making.

The newspapers which once reported the weekly blips in the figures like holy writ have relegated them from the front pages to the back end of the financial section where they scramble for space among columns of share prices and reports on the Chicago market in hog bellies. Silence has fallen over Beryl Sprinkel in his new seat at the Council of Economic Advisers, and all the other backseat monetarists who were continuously second-guessing the Federal Reserve.

This does not mean that the Federal Reserve has lost its status as the most important voice in economic policy-making. Its reputation ap-

pears unchallenged. The Fed chairman, Mr Paul Volcker, remains second only to the President as the most influential person in America, according to the latest US News and World Report survey.

As Wall Street guru Henry Kaufman of Salomon Brothers put it, "Volcker has been primarily responsible for slowing the rate of inflation and stabilising the financial situation." Indeed, there are those in the financial community who have become so impressed with the Fed they even listen to what Mr Volcker's Californian deputy, Mr Preston Martin has to say when the big man is silent.

The public parting of the ways for monetarism and the Fed came with the cut a fortnight ago in the discount rate. Previous moves by the central bank since the autumn of 1979 when it moved to an openly monetarist approach have been confined in terms of monetary policy and interest rates. But on this occasion

the Fed clearly had wider issues on its mind.

The main concern of the Fed was that, as it put it, output in the industrial sector of the economy had been unchanged for some time. It should know: the central bank, not the Commerce Department, keeps the books on industrial output and at best the figures have been sluggish, at worst recessionary. The focus on growth marks a remarkable departure, however, from the targeting of money alone to meet economic objectives.

Despite the continued optimism from within the administration there is no sign of a turnaround as yet. The latest index of lead economic indicators gave another weak signal. New orders for plant and equipment, for instance, have dropped in eight of the past 11 months, which is hardly encouraging given that this particular component is regarded as among the most sensitive to the health of the real economy. Among the reasons for the Fed's shift away from wor-

ries about money and prices to growth may be the unusual features of this economic cycle. The well-worn argument that the Fed is making its decisions not on domestic monetary considerations but on the value of the dollar on the foreign exchanges, it can be argued, is largely irrelevant. The industrial production series and detailed analysis of the trade data that the economic slide is the loss of competitiveness. In effect the Fed appears to have moved from a domestic monetary standard in defining its goals to a dollar standard.

As yet this change in strategy has been to little avail. Although the value of the dollar has dropped some 7 per cent against a currency basket since February it is still a strong currency and its decline has had virtually no impact at all on the trade balance. The April figures demonstrated that the gap is still widening and even the generally enthusiastic Commerce Secretary, Mr Malcolm Baldrige, is openly complaining the dollar is too high.

drive up the volume of Japanese imports.

What this suggests is that for the moment at least the Fed is making its decisions not on domestic monetary considerations but on the value of the dollar on the foreign exchanges. It can be argued, it is largely irrelevant. The industrial production series and detailed analysis of the trade data that the economic slide is the loss of competitiveness. In effect the Fed appears to have moved from a domestic monetary standard in defining its goals to a dollar standard.

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Although the Fed was clearly seeking to lead inflation down with its cut it has had only limited success. The prime rates at 10 per cent remain historically high and the dollar, while it is certainly not depreciated sufficiently to make a significant impact on trade flows. On three grounds alone there is speculation that the Fed may decide to give the dollar another nudge downwards before the summer is over.

These together with a genuine deficit reducing compromise on the budget may help to turn things around. For while both the Senate and the House of Representatives have passed budgets which would save over \$50 billion this year, the two packages remain far apart. Where the cure should come with defence and social security (retirement pensions) being the main sticking point.

Perhaps the most remarkable aspect of the Fed's move away from monetarism towards the exchange rate is the lack of attention which

is being paid to inflation. In the recent past the Fed has couched almost every move it has made in terms of price stability and its need to reverse the inflationary psychology.

Now at a time when inflation is actually nudging upwards—prices as measured by the wide gross national product measure climbed 3.6 per cent in the first quarter of the year—the Fed is throwing caution to the winds. The monetary economists believe that the Fed has set out on a high risk course and that inflation will follow an upsurge in the money supply as night follows day.

Will the Fed's switch from watching the money supply to the dollar work? It will only be effective if the Fed is convinced that the American budget deficits are coming down. That task may have been indirectly complicated by President Reagan's tax reform crusade which analysts fear may be another exercise in voodoo economics.

## CBI survey finds anxiety in factories

## Industry fears that boom in orders could soon end

By David Simpson, Business Correspondent

The optimism of continued economic growth which has swept UK industry for the past two months is now far more subdued with some firms becoming anxious that the recent rises in demand are slackening off.

The latest Confederation of British Industry monthly survey, published today, records that although companies have record order books, the present boom may be nearing an end.

While a majority of manufacturing industry is reporting order books above normal, a lower number of firms than in either of the last two surveys is anticipating a rise in output over the forthcoming four months.

The strong order books remain largely dependent upon

UK industry's current high level of export demand, but the signs of a new mood of pessimism could owe much to fears that the US economy is now faltering, and that the import demand from the US which has done much to sustain Britain's manufacturers over the past 18 months may be petering out.

"The survey shows that expectations of future rises in output have moderated since March and April although they remain higher than in the second half of last year," the chairman of the CBI's Economic Situation Committee, Mr David Wigglesworth, said.

He warned, "Not all sectors are doing equally well and members of my committee have expressed concern that the growth in demand may be slackening in some industries."

The high level of orders and output is providing little assistance to the unemployment problem, the CBI concludes. Manufacturing industry is still shedding an average of 9,000 jobs a month and while the numbers of job losses may soon be decreasing, it is impossible to forecast any rise.

The CBI survey also indicated that prices which have been increasing more sharply of late, aiding the inflation rate to rise to its present 6.9 per cent level, are likely to rise at a more modest rate, largely as a result of the stability of sterling, over the next few months.

There are some signs that British industry is investing more heavily in plant and equipment at present but the longer term forecasts for capital spending are less than buoyant.

## Sinclair value falls to £20m

By Maggie Brown

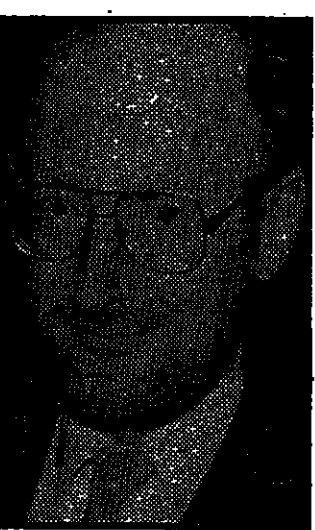
A price tag of no more than £20 million is being placed on Sinclair Research, according to an informed City source close to the company. This is less than a fifth of its value when institutions and pension funds bought a £13 million share stake from Sir Clive Sinclair two years ago.

Any further share sale by Sir Clive who retains 35 per cent of the company, to raise the £10 to £15 million needed to rescue the company is being held up until its accountants, Deloitte, Haskins and Sells, actually sign off the year's audit to March 31. This may occur during the coming week but makes a deal before the end of June look a little unlikely. Sir Clive may have decided

to try to raise part of the cash through selling off Sinclair vehicles, his electric tricycle off shoot, enabling him to attain a larger equity stake than otherwise in his main home computer and R & D company Sinclair Research.

But any Sinclair vehicle deal is being handled entirely separately from the efforts to find a major industrial partner for Sinclair being coordinated by N.M. Rothschild, merchant bankers for the company, and Barclays Bank, the main lender. Sir Clive is known to rely on an associate called Mr Clive Body for financial advice on the project.

Sinclair is engaged in an attempt to preserve confidence in both companies: goodwill is an essential part of both businesses.



Sir Clive — new sale?

## Ridley plans railway sell-off

By Peter Stanham

BRITAIN'S newest railway line, serving the London docklands redevelopment is likely to be in private hands when operations start in two years' time under plans now being drawn up for the Transport Secretary, Mr Nicholas Ridley, who is already marshalling a string of privatisation candidates, ranging from British Airways to National Bus.

Proposals for privatisation of the £77 million Docklands Light Railway will have to be agreed between Mr Ridley and the Environment Secretary, Mr Patrick Jenkin, whose departments are jointly funding the project.

A Department of Environment spokesman confirmed yesterday that his department would "like to see the railway privately owned and operated."

A £60 million contract for construction of the railway was awarded last year to a GEC/John Mowlem consortium. The project is being funded by a joint venture of the clients, London Docklands Development Corporation and London Regional Transport.

The DLR joint board chairman, Mr David Hardy, who is also chairman and chief executive of Globe Investment Trust, Europe's largest investment trust, has put ideas for possible privatisation to ministers. He would like to see plans finalised before the initial seven-and-a-half mile railway from Tower Hill to the Isle of Dogs starts operation.

Options being considered include outright sale, franchising and a management buy-out.

## Britain may lose steel project

From Peter Chapman in Mexico City

A £240 million steel plate project due to be carried out by the British firm, Dwyer McKee on Mexico's Pacific coast is on the point of being cancelled, according to informed sources here.

Company officials in Mexico City are remaining tight-lipped on the matter in advance of an official announcement expected for this week. It is expected, however, that before long they will be returning to Britain with their families.

If the project is cancelled it will be an unfortunate prelude to the start visit to Britain by President Miguel de la Madrid, who is expected to begin on June 11. The purpose of

the visit is predominantly commercial and British officials have been hoping for a number of favourable announcements during the visit concerning British projects with Mexico.

The contract for the Las Alpuarcas plate mill in the Mexican port of Lazaro Cardenas was the largest ever public sector contract awarded by Mexico to a foreign company.

However, the contract, awarded in 1982 by the outgoing administration of President Jose Lopez Portillo, has been in trouble from the start.

The current government, led by President de la Madrid, took over in late 1982 and deep financial crisis and on a platform almost directly accus-

ing the previous administration of wasting scarce economic resources.

While it is generally acknowledged that the Dwyer McKee-constructed mill would have been one of the leaders of its kind in the world, the combined factors of Mexico's \$85 billion foreign debt and unfavourable conditions on the world steel market have made the government highly reluctant to provide the necessary finance.

A series of difficulties appear to have arisen in relations between Dwyer McKee and the state steel company, Siderasta. The report is that Dwyer McKee was about to sue over the matter.

These were denied by the British company. It was generally accepted, however, that Dwyer McKee was attempting to force the issue and get a clear idea from the Mexican government on where the project stood.

Company employees sent from Britain to carry out Dwyer McKee's commitments on the project have found themselves for many months in the frustrating position of marking time awaiting word one way or another from the Mexican government.

In the event of the scheme being brought to a formal close, it is understood that Dwyer McKee would be looking for a cancellation fee from the Mexican government of about \$28 million.

## House of Fraser buys £26m Debenhams stake

By Margaret Pagano City Correspondent

House of Fraser, controlled by the Egyptian Al-Fayed brothers, has entered what promises to be a bitter battle for control of Debenhams in its fight to see off the near \$500 million bid from the Burton Group.

Last week the Harrods stores group spent £26 million buying a 4.99 per cent stake in Debenhams. In a shrewd share-buying spree its brokers, Greaveson Grant, managed to obtain seven million shares while scarcely moving the Debenhams share price, which is still above Burton's bid terms.

House of Fraser said the stake had been bought to be in on the "Debenhams party" but also to help the group stay independent.

The Al-Fayed brothers are not planning a counter-bid for Debenhams, which would be bound, in any case, to meet with resistance from the Office of Fair Trading. But they are believed to be extremely interested in buying various parts of the group — such as the neighbouring Knightsbridge

Harvey Nicholls store, the Welbeck finance group which has at least £200 million or even stores in certain cities where the group is not represented.

If Debenhams does go ahead with its management buy-out proposals it may be forced to sell off certain assets to help finance any deal being put together by its merchant bankers, Kleinwort, Benson. Debenhams' chairman, Mr Bob Thornton, denies that the buy-out involves selling off any part of the group.

Reaction from the Burton camp, which has been trying to keep Debenhams' share price depressed was predictable. A spokesman said House of Fraser had an obvious interest in keeping Debenhams afloat by publicising its support for the present management.

## SE 'will open up'

A MARPLAN poll carried out last week of Stock Exchange members claims they will allow outsiders to take full control of stockbroking firms but are expected to reject the proposals for transferability of members' shares.

According to the poll, conducted for Lombard Communications, some 70 per cent of members will support the resolution which allows non-exchange members into the exchange.

LLOYDS Bank economic bulletin says there was a "black hole" of £25 billion in the finances of industrial and commercial companies last year, which means they were recorded as making this much more than statistics show they have spent. Part of this may be accounted for

## NEWS IN BRIEF

by the fall in the pound, which meant companies borrowed more in sterling

THE RECENT hurricane which hit the East Coast of America could damage the Commercial Union's hopes of an early end to mounting losses in the United States. Last year the CUI underwriting losses in America amounted to \$301.9 million. One hurricane alone, cost Commercial Union £7 million.

BRITISH AIRWAYS is believed to be interested in buying at least two Concorde from Air France aircraft which could cost £100 million. Although BA said there are no immediate plans it hopes to start negotiations when it returns to the private sector later this year.

THIS NOTICE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER FOR SALE AND THE STOCKS LISTED BELOW ARE AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE DIRECT FROM THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

## ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT STOCK

The Bank of England announces that Her Majesty's Treasury has created on 31st May 1985, and has issued to the Bank, additional amounts as indicated of each of the following Stocks:

**£200 million 11 per cent EXCHEQUER LOAN, 1990**  
**£200 million 10½ per cent CONVERSION STOCK, 1999**  
**£200 million 11½ per cent TREASURY STOCK, 2003-2007**

The price paid by the Bank on issue was in each case the middle market closing price of the relevant Stock on 31st May 1985 as certified by the Government Broker.

In addition, Her Majesty's Treasury has created on 31st May 1985, and has issued to the National Debt Commissioners, additional amounts as indicated of each of the following Stocks:

**£150 million of 10 per cent Treasury Convertible Stock, 1990.**

In each case, the amount issued on 31st May 1985 represents a further tranche of the relevant Stock, ranking in all respects pari passu with that Stock and subject to the terms and conditions of the prospectus (save as to the particulars therein which related solely to the initial sale of the Stock), and subject also to the provision contained in the final paragraph of this notice. Application has been made to the Council of the Stock Exchange for each further tranche of Stock to be admitted to the Official List. Copies of the prospectuses for 11 per cent Exchequer Loan, 1990 and 11½ per cent Treasury Stock, 2003-2007, dated 24th February 1985 and 20th July 1979 respectively, and of the prospectus dated 28th April 1983 for 21 per cent Index-Linked Treasury Convertible Stock, 1999 (which contained the terms of issue of 104 per cent Conversion Stock, 1999) may be obtained at the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London, EC4M 9AA. The Stocks are repayable at par, and interest is payable half-yearly, on the dates shown below.

Stock	Redemption date	Interest payment dates
11 per cent Exchequer Loan, 1990	12th February 1990	12th February
10½ per cent Conversion Stock, 1999	22nd November 1999	22nd May
11½ per cent Treasury Stock, 2003-2007	22nd January 2007, or as determined by the Bank of England	22nd January

The further tranches of 10½ per cent Conversion Stock, for a full six months' interest on the next interest payment date applicable to the relevant Stock. The further tranche of 11 per cent Exchequer Loan, 1990 will run for the interest payment of 24.6342 per cent due on 12th August 1985 on the 1985 or 1986 stock. Official dealings in the Stocks Monday, 3rd June 1985.

Attention is drawn to the statement issued by Her Majesty's Treasury on 29th May 1985 which explained that in the interest of the orderly conduct of fiscal policy, neither Her Majesty's Government nor the Bank of England or their respective servants or agents undertake to disclose tax changes decided on but not yet announced, or where they may specifically affect the terms on which, or the conditions under which, the further tranches of stock are issued or sold or on behalf of the Government or the Bank; that no responsibility can therefore be accepted for any omission to make such disclosure; and that such omission shall neither render any transaction compensation.

BANK OF ENGLAND  
LONDON

31st May 1985

## Sinking zinc pleases the bears

## COMMODITIES

Robin Stainer

Zinc prices are falling at a time when they would normally be rising. The summer usually brings improved demand for the metal and higher prices, reflecting increased activity in the construction industry.

But, this year, demand appears to be less buoyant than expected and European metal prices have also dissipated some of the earlier bullish sentiment in the market.

The price of zinc in London has dropped to its lowest level for about seven months — just over \$510 a tonne for forward delivery — and is now more than £200 below the 11-year high touched early in March. Even lower prices are likely, according to some analysts, unless the Chinese make unusually big imports later this year, or labour unrest disrupts production. Nevertheless, it has to be said, is so pessimistic, however.

The rise in sterling from its record low against the dollar earlier this year, has obviously played a part in the decline in London Metal Exchange zinc prices, but the reasons go deeper than that. Not least among them is a

reassessment of the market's performance last year, which now appears to have been less strong than first thought. Previous estimates, it seems, overstated the rise in consumption and the fall in surplus stocks.

According to one of the pessimists, Shearson Lehman Brothers, the 12-month moving average for consumption began to surge various parts as long as nine months ago but production has remained steady — evidence enough for the company to warn that, after several years in deficit, the metal now has in surplus this year, especially given the prospect of lower economic growth in the main industrialised countries. Previously, Shearson, along with other analysts, had been predicting another deficit.

Demand for zinc — as for aluminium — picked up more quickly than that for other metals, like copper, at the start of the economic recovery and is apparently turning down earlier, too. Apart from the building industry, other big users of the metal include the vehicle industry and the consumer durables sector. All three traditionally react more quickly than the capital goods sector — one of copper's biggest outlets — to changes in the economic cycle.

Fears of an economic slow-

down, encouraged last week by the latest decline in leading US economic indicators, have therefore lessened confidence in zinc's price prospects in particular, because its uses are in industries that lead the economic cycle. While the metal's demand profile suggests an increasingly bearish outlook over the longer term, there have also been more immediate developments depressing prices.

Within the past few weeks, European zinc producers have cut their zinc prices by \$20 to \$30 a tonne — a reduction that shows "an acceptance that the physical state of the market is deteriorating," according to commodity broker Rudolf Wolff. Even at the lower level, the producer price is still at a premium to the LME — or free market — price and further cuts are widely expected. If they materialise, LME prices could come under renewed pressure.

The latest stock figures have also encouraged bearish sentiment in the market. Holdings of the metal in LME warehouses are now about 10,000 tonnes above the 10-year low of just under 30,000 reached in January. The European Zinc Institute reported last month that Western stocks of primary metal held by smelters rose in April by 4,200 tonnes to 375,700, after falling in the two previous months.

## Cost of cellular phones 'will fall'

By Rosemary Collins

Anyone considering buying a cellular phone should wait 18 months, when prices should have dropped substantially, "unless they take the view that the money they can make by being at the end of a cellular phone right now makes it worth paying the premium to be an early user," says the latest issue of the consumer magazine, What to Buy for Business.

The magazine estimates that by the end of 1986 cellular phone prices, currently around \$1,325 if bought without a dis-

count, will drop below \$1,000, with discount rates bringing the price nearer to \$750.

Equipment prices will drop as new equipment hits the market, the competition heats up, and as the distributors and that they have creamed the easy part of the market — those people who thought cellular phones that they are not particularly price sensitive," it claims.

So, there are an estimated 6,500 Cellnet subscribers and roughly half as many for the rival product, Vodafone. Cellnet estimates that it will

have 20,000 subscribers by the end of 1985, and Vodafone perhaps 10,000.

Cellnet has better geographical spread so far than Vodafone.

What to Buy for Business points out that some of Vodafone's current television advertising could be thought misleading. The Scottish solicitor fishing in the Lochs or the holidaymakers cycling in the Highlands would find their Vodafone "as useless as a vandalised BT call box in one of those locations," the magazine points out.

صكنا من الامل



# Just waiting for the swoop of the vultures

## BUSINESS PEOPLE

Mary Brasier and Margareta Pagano on the £500 millions bid for the sprawl that is Debenhams

"GALLERIA sounds like a nasty illness to me," said Bob Thornton chairman of Debenhams, dismissing the main plank of the £500 million bid from Burton and Habitat-Mohercare.

They want to turn the 67 Debenhams stores into mini shopping malls. Thornton says he has been working on that idea for the past two to three years. He will defend the bid mainly by showing Debenhams has a better financial performance in terms of earnings per share, a balance of development programme and that his management team are on the right road to producing a better retailing performance. There will also be sweeteners to shareholders in the form of a scrip issue and a generous dividend.

But Bob Thornton is a wily old bird. Debenhams has been touted as a potential takeover candidate for over 13 years and, sooner or later, it was clear the vultures had to swoop.

So about a year ago, when bid fever accelerated and hot money started to pour into the shares, Thornton called in his merchant bankers, Kleinwort, to look at the options available for a management buy-out. His thoughts then and now, as he is at pains to stress, are that a buy-out will only be brought into action as a safety net if he believes that Debenhams is being bought on the cheap. "It is a potent option, and a reconstruction can be carried out if required, but it will not involve selling any of the main components of the business."

Ever since Burton's bid was launched, Kleinwort's corporate men and their computer

models have been working overtime. Over the bank holiday they ran some six different permutations through the computers on how best a buy-out can be achieved.

Kleinwort is working closely with a major US investment bank, believed to be Citicorp, but it also has links with several institutions who may be prepared to stump up the cash if they are convinced that a buy-out is an attractive investment. These range from the US J. P. Morgan and Prudential giants to the smaller UK Candover and Globe Electra venture groups with whom Kleinwort has worked before on buy-outs.

But, however, Thornton fights the battle, it will turn on his skills versus the more obvious retailing talents of Ralph Halpern and Sir Terence Conran.

Thornton, a former navigator of torpedo bombers during the war, is relishing the fight ahead. He is adamant that the sprawling stores group can, and will, stay independent. To a large extent this is very much a personal battle for Thornton who has never been perceived of as a great retailer by the City community. He needs to demonstrate to both the sharp-eyed analysts casting their slide rules over the group and the managers of the cash hungry pension funds that he can pull off the job he was brought in to do.

Unfortunately Debenhams is still seen as a huge property portfolio which is not earning the right sort of return on capital through its retailing operation. Thornton has achieved a great deal over the last few years but has yet to credibly convince

the outside world that Debenhams can create that magic retailing ingredient — image. That is why the glimmer of names like Sir Terence Conran of Habitat fame and Ralph Halpern at Burton have captured the attention of a large bank of fund managers.

Thornton started out as an accountant for the Scottish brewers Youngers, but then came south to work for Marks & Spencer. He spent 12 years with the grocer which he regards as probably the best in the business, the last two as personal assistant to Marcus Siefert. Then he moved on to British Home Stores and after a couple of years changed direction to take on new challenges at United Builders Merchants.

**"All our top managers were dull, turgid accountants"**

One fine day he was given the bullet, and swiftly took up the offer in 1974 to become chairman and chief executive of Debenhams. He is also a director of Laine Properties.

"When I came into Debenhams 10 years ago, I found myself with a collection of rotting stores. I had to pay off the debts, set up a staff pension fund, even get cockroaches out of the restaurants. I also started Welbeck Finance in the teeth of expert opposition. All those things cannot be done by being just a retailer," says Thornton.

He is one of the business world's survivors and along the way he says he has become trusted and won

some powerful friends who will help him now. The array of skills needed to run a department store group and which he has picked up during his career such as writing basic computer programs as well as selling women's wear gives him an edge over people like Halpern and Conran, he says.

One of his co-directors says: "Halpern is an innovative man down one narrow lane. Debenhams and Thornton are innovative on a broad front. Successes like the development of Welbeck and the restructuring of the group into Specialist Trading Companies are not immediately perceived as achievements."

But it is the retail performance that counts, and critics point to the fact that last year department stores accounted for only one half of Debenhams' profits. That proportion will rise to 75 per cent in the current year, says Thornton who is preparing a "very cheerful" profits forecast. But he admits that the improvement he has worked on is only now appearing on the shop floor in some of the group's show case outlets and has not really shown up in profit figures. Earnings per share, he claims, are ahead of Burton's and department stores are running well ahead of budget for the first three months of the year.

Nine years ago he brought in Helen Robinson, executive editor of Vogue magazine, with a brief to "improve standards of style and taste." It was not an appointment which immediately bore fruit partly because the job was so vast and partly because Mrs Robinson immediately ran into the political turbulence which typically buffets Debenhams.



Just how Vogue is Debenhams? ... Robert Thornton and Helen Robinson could give you an answer picture by Martin Argles

But Robinson has survived with the help of unstinting support from the chairman who is committed to the idea of women in senior positions in stores groups. She, not surprisingly, is one of his greatest fans and four years ago was made a main board director.

Her job is crucial to Thornton's attempts to keep Debenhams independent. "The style department is central to what we are doing," says Thornton. "We realised we had retail administrative and financial skills, but there was an absence of merchandise development which could take us up market. All our top managers were male, rather dull turgid accountants. We needed the best lady there was around."

Robinson has revamped the buying department in an attempt to get a coordinated look which runs through women's wear, menswear, and even down to bathroom towels. Numbers of suppliers have been cut, so that there is less proliferation of products and looks, and also benefits in shorter lines of communication. Robinson is also deputy chairman of Store Operations which under Debenhams' new decentralised system involves collecting rent and allocating space to each individual department.

"The head of each department is now running a business, he (or she) is not just a buyer," says Robinson. The system works on tight control of costs and return per sq ft.

Robinson says it is a system that Conran and Halpern have no experience of. "They have never operated the width of departments or served the age group we are experienced in. One set formula like the Galleria does not work in our stores. They are all different sizes and shapes. You start out with a pre-conception but every time you end up changing what you thought you were going to do."

The Debenhams approach is predominantly financial rather than retail. There have recently been two new board appointments from the style department, but the other key directors are David Hillyard, with a legal background and Nick Webster, a chartered accountant.

None of them threatens to overshadow Thornton who runs Debenhams as a benign dictatorship. "We fight like cat and dog at board meetings," he jokes. But it is not hard to guess who wins the verbal scraps. He is probably the one member of the team who is enjoying himself at the moment, drawing on his wartime experience to drill the less initiated of his team in bid tactics, particularly the need not to panic.

Halpern and Conran have more visible success under their belts and better credentials on the surface to win the bid for one of the country's largest retail groups. But no one in retailing or the City would underestimate the ability of Thornton to try and wriggle his team off the hook.

## Finding foreign bodies in the hospital lunch



### CONSUMER COLUMN

Rosemary Collins

THE RECENT case of the cockroaches served to patients at the Royal Free Hospital in London, in chicken stew, and excused by the catering manager on the grounds that they were harmless because cooked, is by no means an isolated case. The British Food Journal, which collates cases like this, reports that last year there were 550 prosecutions involving foreign matter in food. The majority of cases, of course, never made it to court and their numbers can only be guessed.

Insects, including maggots, worms and snails, were the second most common contaminant in the cases prosecuted, according to the BFJ, and made up 110 of the total. They found their way into meat pies, sandwiches, takeaway meals, cereal packets, bacon, milk, cheese, chocolate,

canned peas and a variety of other produce. A chopped up vole was found in a can of baked beans.

"Not all foreign matter enters food during preparation and processing," the Journal comments.

"Some enter during harvesting and escape observation during preparation. Many contaminants are 'rendered harmless' under treatment, the Journal says, agreeing with the Royal Free Hospital catering manager, and others are indistinguishable from the natural product, like caterpillars in a can of peas."

There is a defence in law of "unavoidable consequence" of collection of fruit and vegetables, and this is frequently used by defendants in court.

It is a defence which can succeed with caterpillars in peas, and last year maggot infestation brought a prosecution brought over the presence of a slug in a pack of cauliflower as "frivolous," but the courts have proved reluctant to accept it in instances of "gross contamination," as the BFJ puts it. This is where packets of pressed dates and figs, for instance, have turned out to contain almost more insects than fruit.

The presence of a foreign object can tell the watchful consumer something about the conditions under which his food was prepared. A bird's wing found last year in a loaf of bread showed that the backing rooms had birds flying around in them.

But although insects and small animals are not uncommon in the list of foreign bodies, the most frequent

find is a piece of metal, which accounted for 115 of the 550 cases prosecuted last year, and which is usually a metal hazardous contaminant. Bits of metal were found in almost every conceivable kind of food, although most commonly in bread.

**But although insects and small animals are not uncommon in the list of foreign bodies, the most frequent find is a piece of metal, which accounted for 115 of the 550 cases prosecuted last year, and which is usually a more hazardous contaminant.**

The BFJ notes that the number and range of contaminants found varies little from year to year, and always makes up the bulk of cases brought under the Food Hygiene Regulations. Cases involving decomposition, or food "unfit for human consumption" make up a relatively insignificant proportion of the total.

But this group still contains higher levels of prosecutions for unfit food in schools, residential homes and similar institutions than elsewhere. "Probably mass catering lends itself to greater neglect," the Journal comments.

Mouldy food is comparatively rare. False descriptions are increasingly inviting the attentions of trading standards departments. Last year there were several prosecutions of people selling restructured pork as "ham" and thawed frozen chicken as "fresh."

"The distinction between frozen and fresh opens a wide and controversial field," the Journal says.

The successful prosecution brought by one local authority last year over a thawed chicken should invite others to follow. There is still a regular trickle of cases brought over misleading claims about calorie values, energy content, vitamins and tonics properties of food products.

An excessive amount of water in food has caused concern in some trading standards departments in the past few years. Extra water above an agreed limit should be declared on food labels, but cases are still arriving in court, usually involving frozen chickens or meat products, where a large amount of water has passed undeclared. Low-fat spreads, claiming no more than 40 per cent fat, and advertised as slimming aids, have had the removed fat replaced by water, a process known in the trade as "moisturising."

The advances of technology has resulted in a rise in prosecution for false descriptions, replacing to a large extent the old-time "passing off offences," says the Journal.

## The success of our business is subject to certain laws

Understanding these and other natural and commercial laws is essential for a successful financial group.

Hill Samuel Group recorded its fifth successive year of substantially increased after tax profits, 26 per cent ahead of 1984.

### Survival of the fittest

A large measure of the group's success is based on the balanced expansion of its five main divisions, each among the leaders in its own field of operations. Merchant banking, Investment management services, Pensions and employee benefits, Insurance broking, Shipping services.

Effective growth must be planned. And resourced. During the year, permanent share and loan

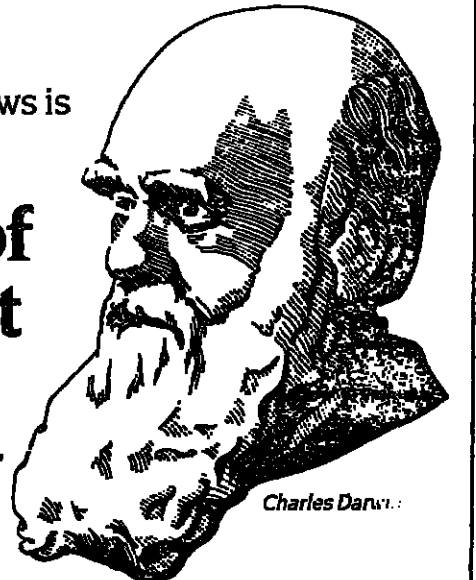
capital was increased by £120 million. Year end shareholders' funds were 50 per cent higher at £224 million.

### Energy is related to mass . . . but much more as well

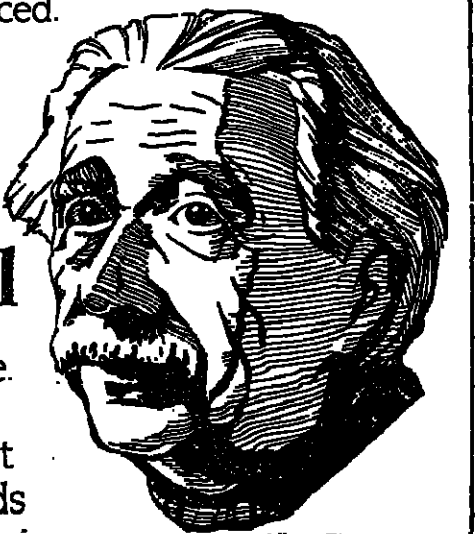
The group's most important asset is its people. We take pride in the teams we have brought together. They operate to the highest professional standards

### A lot of good can flow from a big bang

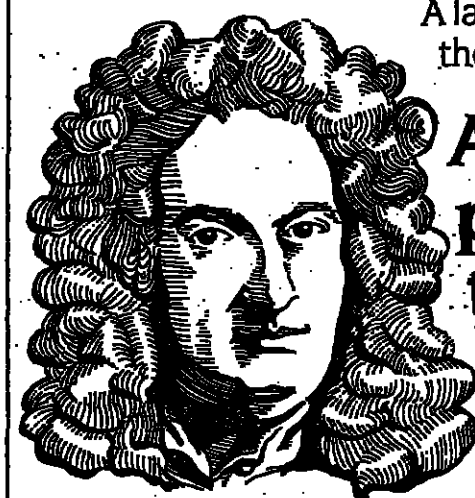
in many different businesses and markets. Together they will continue to meet the changing needs of our customers.



Charles Darwin



Albert Einstein



Isaac Newton



Alfred Nobel

Results for the year ended 31 March	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
Profits after taxation (£'000)	31,913	25,302	20,106	15,991	11,293
Earnings per share (pence)	37.53	33.70	27.49	22.29	16.04
Dividends per share (pence)	11.55	10.07	8.73	7.67	6.71

Hill Samuel Group

Lambert Brothers · Lowndes Lambert · Noble Lowndes · Walliem



A copy of our latest Annual Report can be obtained from The Secretary, Hill Samuel Group Plc, 100 Wood Street, London EC2P 2AL, Tel 01-628 8011 on or after 10th June 1985

## The Charities Deposit Fund

A money fund to provide Charities with a high rate of interest. Managed in the City of London and set up by a Charity Commissioners' Scheme

Latest Gross Deposit Rate: 12.3% p.a. (Gross quarterly: equiva. CAR 12.9%)



For: The Charities Deposit Fund, Winchester House, 77 London Wall, London EC2N 1DB. Please send an explanatory leaflet.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Charity: \_\_\_\_\_





### SUMMERLEE HERITAGE PARK

Summerlee Heritage Park is today being developed in central Coatbridge as a major tourist attraction and the main centre for the display of historic engineering and heavy industry in Scotland. The site is that of the former Summerlee Iron Works (1837), heavily industrialised in Scotland. The site is that of the earliest railways in Scotland (Monkland and Kirkcaldy 1826) and contains a branch of the Monkland Canal laid down by James Watt (1771). Applications are now invited from persons for the following posts which are temporary for a period of 4 years and funded with the help of the urban Programme:

## Manager

£12,660-£13,680

The Manager will be responsible for all aspects of the development, marketing and operation of the Summerlee Heritage Park and will be required to establish the Park as a major tourist attraction in central Scotland and negotiate finance for the longer term running of the Project. He/she will lead a team consisting of Curator, Engineer, Building Supervisor and Official Assistant backed up by a substantial

MSC programme. He/she will initially be responsible to the Steering Group of the Summerlee Heritage Trust, until such time as a Summerlee Heritage is created. Applicants should be educated to degree standard and have a proven record in areas such as museum services, visitor attraction and management, tourism promotion, fund-raising and marketing.

If you are interested, then call, write or phone for more information and an application form from the Personnel Officer, Municipal Buildings, Coatbridge. Telephone Coatbridge (0224) 24041, Extension 231. Completed application forms must be returned by 17th JUNE 1985.

## EDITOR for MMB Staff Newspaper

The Milk Marketing Board is looking for an editor for its bi-monthly staff newspaper "Contact" which has a circulation of 18,000. It is a new, lively publication and is at an important stage of its development.

Reporting to the Head of the Publications Unit, the successful candidate will be responsible for all aspects of the production of the newspaper, including reporting, sub-editing, control of design and liaison with printers. There will be an additional responsibility for assisting with various other aspects of staff communication.

The successful applicant will have at least 2 years' editorial experience — preferably involving in-house newspapers — excellent writing, editing and communication skills and the ability to work under pressure, occasionally outside normal office hours. It is essential that applicants can type.

Although based at Thames Ditton, a driving licence is essential as travelling throughout England and Wales is required.

Please write with full personal and career details, including examples of your work, and current salary to: Mrs. J. Allinson, Personnel Officer, Milk Marketing Board, Thames Ditton, Surrey KT7 0EL. Tel: 01-398 3244.

**MMB**

### CITY OF LONDON

## Barbican Centre for Arts and Conferences

The Barbican Centre provides London with a major complex of Theatres, Concert Hall, Cinema, Art Gallery, Public Library and Conference and Exhibition facilities. The Director wishes to make the following new appointments:

### Senior Planning Assistant Ref. No. 05C0590

The Director wishes to appoint a Senior Planning Assistant who will be responsible to the Head of Planning. He/she will assist in the planning of events in the Barbican Centre with particular emphasis on the programming of concerts in the Concert Hall, and the development of sponsorship.

The successful candidates will have considerable experience in the organisation and management of concerts and a working knowledge of sponsorship. Salary £11,619-£12,771 per annum inclusive of Special Supplement.

### Trainee Assistant House Manager Ref. No. 05E1080

The Director wishes to appoint a Trainee Assistant House Manager who will be responsible to the House Manager. Some experience of management in either the leisure or conference industries, together with a mature and responsible outlook and the ability to work with both clients and the public, often under pressure, are essential requirements. It is hoped that successful completion of a 12-month training period, to include day, evening and weekend work, may lead to a permanent post. Salary £9,258-£10,382 per annum inclusive of Special Supplement.

Contributory pension scheme and annual season ticket loan; 21-25 days' holiday plus five days' discretionary leave; Corporation of London's normal sickness benefit. Please apply in writing enclosing your curriculum vitae and quoting the appropriate reference number by Monday, 10th June, 1985, to: The Director, Barbican Centre (Personnel Section), Barbican, London EC2Y 8DS. Applications from staff of the GLC (and Metropolitan Counties where appropriate) will be particularly welcome.

### RE-ADVERTISEMENT DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION

## ASSEMBLY ROOMS MANAGER

£11,268 to £12,258

We are looking for an imaginative and energetic Manager to aggressively promote, market and manage Edinburgh's prestigious Assembly Rooms. We want to see more exhibitions, entertainment and arts events and enhanced catering facilities; audiences and welcome more visitors.

This high-profile post could be

the first job in the Council on an equal opportunities employer. Applications are invited from men and women, from all sections of the community, irrespective of ethnic origin, disability or sexual orientation, who have the necessary attributes for the post.

Application forms and further details are available from the Director of Recreation, City Chambers, 245 High Street, Edinburgh EH1 1QF. Closing date — 17th June, 1985. Previous applicants need not re-apply.

Edinburgh District Council is an equal opportunities employer. Applications are invited from men and women, from all sections of the community, irrespective of ethnic origin, disability or sexual orientation, who have the necessary attributes for the post.

Improving Services — Creating Jobs

City of Edinburgh

### GRADUATE TRAINEE RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Price Jamieson and Partners are a well established and growing firm of Recruitment Consultants. Our four specialist divisions cover recruitment for media owners, P.R. Companies plus recruitment of secretarial and administrative staff. We are now ready to recruit two graduates to train as recruitment consultants. The ideal candidate will have the qualities needed for a sales environment — confidence, enthusiasm, commercial awareness, determination, and the ability to work under pressure.

The work is challenging and stimulating, the environment is friendly and informal, and full training will be provided.

Phone Lesley Finn, 01-431 1905. (Res. Cons)

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### MINI MICRO AND COMMUNICATIONS MANAGEMENT

## network

Network, a new publication for the professional computer reader focusing exclusively on managing distributed computer systems, will be launched by VNU Business Publications on September 15.

The cutting edge of distributed dp has been the advent of the personal computer, but the wider context for the magazine includes telecommunications, networking, distributed mini-computers and the ability of mainframes to tie many of these elements together. The audience will be DP and related management in the user community.

We are now seeking writing and production staff to fill the following positions:

### DEPUTY EDITOR

The successful candidate will already be an experienced journalist with a track record in either the mainstream of the computer industry, telecommunications or PCs. He or she will work with the editor to commission and write both news and features and to give training where necessary. He or she will also be expected to deputise for the editor during his absence.

### PRODUCTION EDITOR

Candidates must have sufficient production experience to see a magazine through from raw copy to completion and the ability to liaise with the art editor, typesetters and printers if necessary. In addition to basic subbing tasks, the successful candidate will also draw up a monthly flapplan for both mono and colour falls. Preference will be given to applicants who have already worked on a computer or related publication.

### STAFF WRITERS

Two vacancies have been created with this title. The writers will contribute news and features, often to tight deadlines, and be expected to cover events both in the UK and abroad when necessary. Preference will be given to those with knowledge of the computer industry, but applications are sought from anyone genuinely wishing to begin a career in journalism.

### SUB-EDITOR/STAFF WRITER

The successful applicant will help the production editor to sub copy, write headlines and captions, read proofs and liaise with typesetters and the art department. A subsidiary role will involve researching and writing for specific sections of the magazine.

Salaries according to experience. Applications with CVs to Trevor Huggins, Editor, Network, VNU House, 32-34 Broadwick Street, London W1.

## Community Education Officer

Anglia Television is seeking a Community Education Officer (CEO) to be responsible for 'follow-up' for adult education programmes on ITV primarily through print, exhibitions and meetings.

In addition to making and maintaining contact with those concerned with adult education in the Anglia region the CEO will also be required to liaise with other companies on national 'follow-up' campaigns. Applicants must have experience in a broadcasting organisation. A knowledge of adult education and the voluntary services would be an advantage.

Applications in writing to Peter Meier, Personnel Controller, Anglia Television Limited, Anglia House, Norwich NR1 3JG, quoting reference 838/G, to arrive not later than Friday, 14th June, 1985. Previous applicants need not re-apply.

This vacancy is open to male and female applicants.

## SOUTH EAST ARTS ADMINISTRATION ASSISTANT

Visual Arts Dept.

3 days a week

Mature person to assist with the development of policy within the Visual Arts area and to help with the general running of the department.

Office skills essential

Salary: pro rata £7,500

Further details available from Mrs. Frances Smith, Visual Arts and Crafts Officer, South East Arts, 9-10, Crescent Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, TN1 2LU. Tel: (0892) 41666.

Closing date for applications: 28th June, 1985.

Appointment to commence: 2nd September, 1985.

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## Paul Miller POST-PRODUCTION BOOKINGS

We require someone to work in our bookings department, ideally with previous experience of video facilities. The work will entail close liaison with our clients and technical staff and will necessitate a thorough understanding of the requirements of both. Salary will be negotiable in accordance with experience.

Please contact Paul Miller on 01 439 9319 and send full c.v. to: Paul Miller Post-Production, 69 Dean Street, London W1V 5HB.

## Are you a graduate or graduating soon? Looking for a career in Publishing?

If so, I have a vacancy which allows you to become fully involved in all aspects of publishing — commissioning, editing, proof reading, negotiating with printers, marketing. Skills required are good typing ability, an attention to detail and a willingness to take on and handle a great deal of responsibility. In return, I can offer an attractive salary and an outstanding career opportunity within a rapidly expanding public company.

Please apply in writing to: Paul D'Amico, Publisher, Beacon Publications PLC, P.O. Box 136, Northampton, NN4 4NZ.

For details and application form, send SAE to Lucy Milson, Artists' Agency, c/o South East Arts, 9-10, Crescent Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, TN1 2LU. Tel: (0892) 41666.

Deadline — 4th July.

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Deadline — 4th July.

## ARTISTS' AGENCY

Placements for VISUAL ARTIST

Agency fee £2,500 + free accommodation — 2 months.

PLAYWRIGHT

London: Laundry/Line Theatre Company fee + commission £3,700 — 4 months.

Deadline — 4th July.

For details and application form, send SAE to Lucy Milson, Artists' Agency, c/o South East Arts, 9-10, Crescent Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, TN1 2LU. Tel: (0892) 41666.

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For details and application form, send SAE to Lucy Milson,



### The National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty

#### Regional Information Officer

#### Assistant Regional Information Officers

We are seeking to appoint a Regional Information Officer and an Assistant Regional Information Officer for our Southern Region, based at Pooleston Lacey, Dorset, Surrey, and an Assistant Regional Information Officer at our North West Region at Ambleside in Cumbria. The REGIONAL INFORMATION OFFICER is responsible for all public relations in the Region, recruitment of and liaison with National Trust members, contact with the press, radio and television, organization of functions and fund-raising. Some evening and weekend work. The successful candidate will be aged over 26, have a university degree or equivalent qualification plus at least five years' experience in public relations.

This post involves considerable travelling for which a car will be provided. Initial salary according to qualifications and experience on a scale £10,810 pa to £14,450 pa.

The two ASSISTANT REGIONAL INFORMATION OFFICERS will be responsible for helping with all aspects of public relations work in the Region as delegated by the Regional Information Officer.

The successful candidates will have at least two years' relevant work experience in public relations, journalism or broadcasting, and preferably be a graduate.

Initial salary on a scale £7,120 to £9,580 pa. A car will be provided for the post in North West Region where considerable travelling will be involved. Limited travelling will be required in the post in the Southern Region; applicants should be car-owners and will be reimbursed with a mileage allowance.

A contributory pension scheme applies to all three posts.

For job description and application form please write, specifying which post you are applying for, enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope, to:

Margaret Harris,  
Personnel Assistant,  
The National Trust,  
36 Queen Anne's Gate,  
London, SW1A 9AA.  
Closing date: 24 June 1985.

### TATE GALLERY CONSERVATOR F/E PERIOD APPOINTMENT (5 Years)

To conserve and restore easel paintings and modern art works in a wide range of media, dating from the sixteenth century to the present day.

Candidates must have at least three years' practical experience in the conservation and restoration of paintings. This may include time spent gaining an appropriate qualification in the conservation and restoration of works of art.

Starting salary Conservator F, £7,317 p.a., Conservator E £9,369 p.a. These rates include £1,300 Inner London Weighting Allowance. Apply by postcard only for further details and an application form to the:

Personnel Officer  
TATE GALLERY

Millbank, London SW1P 4RG

Closing date for the return of completed application forms is 28 June, 1985.

### ASSISTANT MARKETING MANAGER (TRAVEL INDUSTRY)

This new post is an opportunity for someone with a good all round creative background and experience in brochure production and direct mail, to move into management with the market leaders in camping and caravanning holidays to Europe.

Sound copy writing techniques and knowledge of four-colour brochure production will be a great advantage. The ability to work hard and enthusiastically under pressure is essential.

The position is based at our head office in the pleasant Cheshire market town of Knutsford and carries a salary package ranging from £8,800 - £10,000 depending on experience.

Please apply in writing to Julian Rawel, Sales and Marketing Director, Eurocamp Travel Limited, Edmondson House, Tatton Street, Knutsford, Cheshire WA16 6BG.

**Eurocamp**

### PERMISSIONS ASSISTANT — KING'S ROAD SW10

The Permissions Assistant is required to handle day to day administration of requests to use copyright material published by Penguin Books.

We require someone with a keen eye for detail who has the ability to work without supervision and who is able to cope with a heavy workload in an organised way.

Some knowledge of publishing, particularly of copyright and subsidiary rights would be an enormous advantage although training will be given.

We offer a competitive salary, twice yearly bonus, travel supplement and £1.05 per day L.V's.

Please write giving full details of qualifications and previous experience to:  
Joni Latham, Personnel Manager,  
Penguin Books Limited,  
Bath Road, Harmondsworth,  
Middlesex UB8 3DA.

**PENGUIN BOOKS LIMITED**

### Assistant Editor Optical Management

A qualified journalist who has the determination to root out hard news stories in a fast-developing field, is required for this successful new monthly tabloid for Opticians. In addition to news reporting, this new post will include all other aspects of editorial work, and is an excellent opportunity for a talented journalist to broaden his/her experience. Technical knowledge is not required although a science background could be an advantage.

Salary: circa £11,000. Review pending. All terms and conditions are in accordance with the BPI/NU agreement. Please send cv to: Michael Fox, Editor: Optical Management, Room 3215, Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey SM2 5AS.

**BUSINESS PRESS INTERNATIONAL**

### CLIENT LIAISON EXECUTIVE

Required for city-based PR service organisation. Applicants should be intelligent, articulate and in particular be capable of working under pressure. Salary £7,550 pa plus company profit-sharing scheme. Please send cv including daytime telephone number to:

Mona Mitchell  
PMA SERVICES LTD  
13-19 Curtain Road  
London EC2A 3LT

Closing date for receipt of cvs: 12th June, 1985.

### VISUAL ARTS CO-ORDINATOR

We are looking for a person with a strong commitment to presenting new work in all media combined with an interest in photography and education. Salary £5,500 to £7,250. Start beginning September. Details from The Director, Plymouth Arts Centre, 38 Looe Street, Plymouth PL4 0EB.

# CHANGING THE FACE OF ASDA

Design Manager c. £19,000 + Car

At Asda, we place great importance not only on quality value, choice and price, but also on design.

As a Design Manager you will be responsible for the design of all Asda stores and will be responsible for the design of all Asda stores and will be responsible for the design of all Asda stores.

Reporting to the Creative Services Controller, the Design Manager will be responsible for providing a comprehensive service which co-ordinates, controls and monitors all aspects of design in the Asda Store Decoration, Packaging and Point of Sale Materials.

You will be required to construct, recommend and implement the systems, procedures and standards necessary for the performance of the job.

The Design Manager will control a team of Packaging Development specialists and an in-house design group linked to the Company's own printing facilities, co-ordinate and control the activities of all external Design Agencies and working closely with Fitch & Co. will ensure that the Asda design team is at the forefront of the design industry.

principal Design Agency, will act as the key Asda Executive responsible for all aspects of Design.

The successful candidate will be able to demonstrate an impressive track record in a related environment with responsibility for budgetary control and management of internal and external design resources. The ability to contribute to the formulation of design policy and manage its implementation in a progressive, dynamic and fast moving business is a must.

Asda offers substantial opportunity for personal development and a package of benefits including - a competitive salary, Pension Scheme, BUPA and Share Option Scheme. This job is based at the Company Headquarters in Leeds close to the beautiful Yorkshire Dales, yet only two hours from London. Generous relocation allowances are available.

Please write with full cv, to: Mr G. C. Longhurst, Personnel Controller, Asda Stores, Asda House, Britannia Road, Morley, Leeds LS27 0BT.

### ROYAL COLLEGE OF NURSING Exhibition/Advertising Sales Person

£8221-£9792 (pay award pending)

An imaginative and creative person with a track record of success in sales is required to sell exhibition space at our conferences and advertising space in our publications.

We are the trade union and professional organisation for nurses and it follows that candidates would find an understanding of the health care market to be a distinct advantage.

Further details and application form from the Principal Personnel Officer, The Royal College of Nursing, 20 Cavendish Square, London W1M 0AB. Tel: 01-409 3355. Closing date for return of forms: Friday 14th June 1985.

The RCN actively discourages smoking in all its premises.

**N**

### PUBLISHING DIRECTOR DESIGNATE £25,000 +

Charles Letts and Co Ltd, brand leaders in international diary publishing and with a growing strength in educational publishing, are seeking an experienced professional to head their publishing division.

The person we appoint to this key position will have a proven record in book or magazine publishing, and particularly in the creation and development of successful published products. Enthusiasm and the ability to motivate and direct substantial editorial and design teams are essential: as is an appetite for rising to the special challenges of diary and educational publishing.

The preferred age range is 35-45, and candidates must have a suitable arts degree or similar qualification, and must have held a senior position for at least five years.

The company will be looking to promote the successful candidate to the Board position of Publishing Director in approximately a year.

The remuneration package includes a prestige car, a generous pension scheme, and assisted medical insurance. If you think you could meet the challenges of this important job, write with full CV to W. J. Swends, Managing Director, Charles Letts & Co Ltd, 77 Borough Road, London SE1 1DW.

**Letts**

### EDITOR'S PA/ EDITORIAL ASSISTANT

HOME & COUNTRY, monthly magazine of the National Federation of Women's Institutes, is looking for a capable, well organised and good humoured non-smoker for their hectic office near Victoria. Previous editorial office experience not essential - good typing / audio skills and a willingness to learn are.

Salary around £7,000 to £7,500 aae.

Age preferred: 22 to 28.

Please send cv in the first instance to: Ann Bees, 30 Eccleston Street, London SW1W 9NT. Job Ref HC.

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appointments in The Guardian on Thursdays

### Scottish Opera invites applications for the post of Company Manager

The main areas of responsibility for this Glasgow-based appointment are:

- short and medium term scheduling of all company activities
- implementation of rehearsal and performance schedules including budgetary control
- chorus management and administration
- management of the Company on tour
- engagement of actors and dancers.

This is an important post requiring someone with considerable and appropriate experience. Applications must be made in writing, no later than 7 June 1985 to:

Managing Director, Scottish Opera,  
39 Kimbark Crescent, Glasgow G2 4FL.

### CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S DEPARTMENT PRESS OFFICER

£8,532-£9,114

The Promotions and Community Relations Unit within the Chief Executive's Department require an experienced Press Officer with drive and self motivation for its small professional Press Team. A knowledge of local government would be an advantage, but an ability to present complex subjects in bright and readable copy and experience of liaison with the media is a must.

Applicants should be educated to at least 'A' Level standard.

Candidates may obtain application forms (returnable by 17 June 1985) and further particulars from Personnel Section, Chief Executive's Department, Council House, Birmingham B1 1BB. Quote reference 13625.

Canvassing will disqualify.

**BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL**

### GRADUATES! OPPORTUNITIES IN SELLING!

We are looking for 3 young go-ahead people with energy, drive and motivation, and the will to succeed. NO PREVIOUS SALES EXPERIENCE is needed as there is a comprehensive training scheme. There are excellent career prospects with this flourishing international family business who are leading merchants in this field. Your job will involve servicing existing accounts as well as attracting new business.

Your efforts will be rewarded by a basic salary of £5,000 +, plus a generous incentive bonus scheme. Call Amanda Laurie NOW on 01-409 0570

### GRADUATES LOOKING FOR YOUR FIRST JOB?

For lots of immediate vacancies plus advice and information on job hunting, you need GRADUATE POST every fortnight - the only newspaper specifically for you. It has over 1000 full-time vacancies, plus vacancies from employers, colleges, universities and many other sources. It also contains a GRADUATE POST delivered to your home address. For a year's subscription (6 issues), just send a cheque for £12.50 or £7.50 for 6 months (12 issues) or write for a subscription form and sample back issue to The New Opportunity Press Ltd, Department G, 78 St James's Lane, London E16 2SD. Tel: 01-444 7281. Cheques payable to The New Opportunity Press Ltd.

### MANAGEMENT TRAINEES

London-based company has a number of vacancies, to train people aged 21-38 into management position, due to its expansion programme.

Telephone John Ellerton  
01-437 8070  
for interview

### EDITORIAL ASSISTANT

required. Please apply in writing, enclosing a C.V., to:

Catherine Ledger  
Virgin Books Limited  
328 Kensal Road  
London W10 5XJ

### THE COSTUME GALLERIES CASTLE HOWARD, YORK ASSISTANT CURATOR

Applications are invited for this post from persons possessing a full working knowledge of the history of costume. Administration experience would be an advantage. Car driver essential. Further details may be obtained from the Curator, Castle Howard, York YO5 7EZ.

### PHOENIX ARTS HOUSE MANAGER

(responsible to Centre Manager for Front of House Inc. bar & catering). Applications in writing to: John Crow, Centre Manager, Phoenix Arts, 6 Newmarket St, Leicester LE1 5TA. (Please give 2 references). Closing date: Fri 14 June.

### British Museum Conservator (Ceramics)

...to contribute to the organisation and running of a workshop which is devoted to the conservation of ceramics, glass and cuneiform tablets.

Candidates must have 5 years experience including the conservation of ceramics and glass, and should normally have a recognised qualification in conservation. Relevant experience of staff management is essential.

Salary: (under review) as Conservation Officer Grade E £9365-£12025. Starting salary according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 24 June 1985) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: 6(2)394.

An equal opportunity employer

### Reporters

Computer Weekly, the UK's leading newspaper for computer professionals, has a number of openings for senior and junior journalists. Already number one in circulation and readership, Computer Weekly is expanding its editorial team. The newspaper is looking for experienced journalists with a knowledge of the information technology industry as well as new entrants to journalism who have a computing background. Successful candidates will have the opportunity to write news and features, and will be expected to travel in the UK and overseas. Competitive salary and conditions are offered, based on experience. All terms and conditions of employment are in accordance with the NUJ/BPI Agreement. Computer Weekly is based at Sutton, Surrey, and is one of the major titles within Business Press International. The computer publishing market is showing rapid growth, and career opportunities on Computer Weekly reflect that. While setting out your full CV and salary history, including your job content over the past few years, and what you can offer Computer Weekly to: David Crover, Editor, Computer Weekly, Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey, SM2 5AS. Mark the envelope confidential.

Business Press International is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

**BUSINESS PRESS INTERNATIONAL**

### THEATRE WORKSHOP EDINBURGH seeks a new DIRECTOR

to head this leading and dynamic arts organisation - arts centre, theatre company, community arts and educational resource (17 full-time staff). For information and job description write to: The Chairperson, Theatre Workshop, 24 Hamilton Place, Edinburgh EH3 5AX. Tel: 031-225 7942. Closing date for completed applications: Monday, 24th June, 1985.



## Film Sales Secretary/Assistant

Required for busy distribution office. Varied work involving some travel. Some experience of film and television and a working knowledge of French helpful.

Both posts require good secretarial and organising skills. Applicants should be able to work on their own initiative and under pressure. They should also have the ability to communicate and get on well with a wide variety of people and run the office in the Officers' absence.

Starting salary in the region of £8,300-£8,500 rising to £7,336 per annum (under review).

For an application form and job description, contact the Personnel Department, 105 Piccadilly, London W1V 0AU, Tel 01-629 9495 ext 266. Closing date for receipt of applications: 14th June, 1985.

Arts Council  
OF GREAT BRITAIN

An Equal Opportunity Employer

## Secretary/Assistant

A lively, intelligent and experienced Secretary is required to work for two Officers in the Art Department. One Officer is responsible for schemes to encourage the patronage of artists; the other, for the implementation of the Arts Council's new development strategy in municipal galleries.

## TYPIST CLERICAL ASSISTANT

to work at the headquarters of St Mungo Housing, an organisation working for the rehabilitation of London's homeless.

The position, which involves audio-typing, filing, telephone and reception, requires good skills in these areas. A pleasant personality and a sense of humour essential.

Salary £7,170 inc. L.W. 4 weeks' + public holidays.

For an application form ring:

Carol Edgar  
St Mungo Housing  
217 Harrow Road  
London W2 5EH  
Tel: 01-286 1358

GLC  
funded

## BYAM SHAW SCHOOL OF ART PA TO THE PRINCIPAL

Applications are invited for the above post from experienced secretaries with drive and initiative. Short-hand and the taking and drafting of minutes are essential. The ideal candidate will be intelligent and fast thinking with the ability to relate to a wide range of people and work in a busy team.

Salary £9,550 pro rata. Four days per week. 10 weeks holiday per year.

Please write with full c.v. and the names of two referees to: Geri Morgan, Principal, Byam Shaw School of Art, 70 Campden Street, London W8 7EW.

## GREATER LONDON ALCOHOL ADVISORY SERVICE ADMINISTRATIVE WORKER

Salary £7,746 to £9,520

GLAAS is a resource for the development of services, training and public awareness programmes and advice information on alcohol issues.

We are looking for an experienced worker with good secretarial skills who can use her initiative and work in a small staff team of mixed races.

Tel: 01-286 6408 for further information or write to: THE DIRECTOR, GLAAS, 146 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4A 3DF for job description and application form. Closing date 14th June, 1985.



## SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT

If you think that a lively student atmosphere suits you then King's College is the place for you! We need a secretarial assistant for our Anatomy and Human Biology Department. Working to the minimum of supervision, you will need to become familiar with a wide technical vocabulary and be able to work on your own initiative with the minimum of supervision as well as sound shorthand and typing skills, so much the better, but you will be trained to use them for much of the routine work.

Starting salary within the range £5,719-£6,748. Working hours 9.30 a.m.-5.30 p.m. (5.00 p.m. in vacation time). Four weeks' annual holiday plus a week at Christmas and also at Easter. Interest-free travel loan.

Please telephone for an application form or apply in writing, giving full personal and career details, to: Christine Greaves, King's College, London WC2R 2LS. Tel: 01-836 5454, ext. 2288.

## TEMPING WITH PATHFINDERS

We provide you with regular, usually interesting and stimulating assignments throughout the year. We are looking for experienced secretaries, typists, clerical assistants, etc. We are based in the City and offer a competitive salary and a flexible working pattern. If you are interested, please contact us on 01-493 3022 to receive a Pathfinders Temp - you'll love it!

## ARCHITECTURAL STAFF

Do you have a minimum typing speed of 50 wpm? Are you flexible, tidy and willing to muck in? Are you interested in working for architects in an informal atmosphere? If so, please contact 01 74 0522, AMSA, for perm and temp work.

## ADVERTISING W1 Secretary to M.D.

£9,500  
Lots of admin in creative atmosphere. Secretarial skills 30% of workload. Telephone: 01-938 1846. Masterlock Recruitment

## QUEEN MARY COLLEGE (University of London)

## Secretarial Opportunities

Looking for a secretarial job that isn't all routine? We have a number of vacancies, all involving contact with staff and students, varied duties and the chance to use your initiative. Conditions are excellent. The College is easy to reach by either bus or underground services. For all posts experience would be an advantage but recent college leavers with good qualifications will be considered.

Geography & Earth Science (65/67) - to act with respect to his research as secretary to the Dean of Social Studies and the Head of Department. In addition to excellent typing and shorthand / audio skills, a good educational background is required. An interest in current affairs and a working knowledge of French would be an advantage. Salary £5384-£5459 plus £1233 London Allowance and responsibility allowance of £408 per annum.

Mechanical Engineering (65/69) - to act as secretary to a Professor and provide assistance to other members of the academic staff in the Department. In addition to normal secretarial duties, there will be responsibility for administration relating to student admissions and examinations. Experience of word processing would be an advantage. Salary £5384-£5459 plus £1233 London Allowance.

Junior Secretary - Faculty of Law (65/64) - an opportunity for a young person to gain experience in secretarial work. Ideal first job for College leaver. Salary £5276-£4583 + £1233 London Allowance.

For any of these posts, please apply by letter to the Assistant Personnel Officer, Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London E1 4NS, closing date 7th June 1985. Please state clearly the ref No(s) for the post(s) you wish to apply for.

## SECRETARIES IN PUBLISHING

We are looking for secretaries with good shorthand and typing skills to work in our Editorial and Production Departments at our King's Road office. Word processing experience would be useful, although training will be given. In addition to a competitive salary we offer a twice yearly bonus, travel supplement and £1.05 per day L.V's.

If you would like to be considered for these stimulating and busy positions please write giving full details of previous experience and qualifications to:

Jeni Latham, Personnel Manager,  
Penguin Books Limited,  
Bath Road,  
Harmondsworth,  
Middlesex UB7 0DA.



PENGUIN BOOKS LIMITED

## CENTRAL BUREAU FOR EDUCATIONAL VISITS AND EXCHANGES

This lively organisation, involved in the field of international educational exchange, has a number of secretarial and clerical vacancies which would suit college leavers or second jobbers with initiative. Typing essential (RSA II or equivalent for secretarial posts), word processing skills an advantage and shorthand necessary for one post.

Six-month renewable contracts with starting salaries ranging from £5,200-£6,200 p.a. (review pending). Please telephone 01-498 5101 or write to: Establishment Department, Seymour House, Seymour House, London W1H 9PE for application form.

## PR Company in EC1 seeks SECRETARY

to join small friendly team. Good knowledge of IBM Displaywriter, accurate typing and shorthand skills required. If you have a lively personality and can cope under pressure, please contact Lizanne Deeks on 01-242 1242. Right salary for the right person. (No agencies)

## DEPARTMENTAL SECRETARY (DENTAL SCHOOL)

We are looking for a bright and well organised person to provide secretarial support to the dental department. The work is interesting and varied, and involves contact with staff and students. A good telephone manner, 50 wpm typing and 100 wpm shorthand are required, as is some experience with word processing. RSA qualifications an advantage.

Salary in the range £5,617-£7,582 per annum according to experience. 34 days leave, including public holidays. A job description is available from the Personnel Department 01-274 8222 Ext 2040. Applications including full curriculum vitae and names of two referees, should be sent to: The Secretary, King's College School of Medicine & Dentistry, Denmark Hill, London SE5 8RX by 17 June 1985.

## MEDIA OPPORTUNITIES

Children's Books - Assisting the editorial and production work of a major children's publisher. Salary £6,000-£7,000. Crime and Suspense Books - Assisting the editorial and production work of a major crime and suspense publisher. Salary £6,000-£7,000. Public Relations - Assisting two PR firms and learn all areas of PR. A Level, College leaver. Type 45 wpm. Please contact Jennifer Palfrey or Sue Jones 01-631 1541

Price-Jameson

## EDITORIAL SECRETARY

required to work for both the Publishing Director and the Editorial Manager. Good typing and shorthand essential. Some office experience desirable. Good salary and benefits including 25 days' holiday and profit-sharing scheme. Please write before Friday, 14th June, with full c.v. to: Jane Williams, Pan Books Ltd, 18-21 Gower Place, London WC1E 6PF.

## MEDICAL SECRETARY

£6,600 - £7,700  
We require an experienced and capable medical secretary for varied and interesting work in two sections of the hospital. The person appointed will be responsible for typing and organising all medical and nursing correspondence and will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the secretarial unit. Salary £6,600-£7,700 p.a. plus 25 days' holiday and profit-sharing scheme. Please write before Friday, 14th June, with full c.v. to: Jane Williams, Pan Books Ltd, 18-21 Gower Place, London WC1E 6PF.

## LEGAL SECRETARY

£6,500  
West End solicitors seek experienced legal secretary for modern equipped offices. Good prospects and bonuses. Immediate start. Call 01-433 8251 (Resp. App.)

## THE BRITISH COMPUTER SOCIETY

Expansion has created two new posts at the Society's Headquarters in London. These are first class opportunities for career minded people with graduate level educational backgrounds, secretarial experience and an interest in the computing profession. To apply you will need a flair for administration with the initiative and self-reliance to play a part in the growth plans of the Society.

## INFORMATION AND LIAISON OFFICER

This post is in the Member Services Division and the person appointed will organise the information service for potential and existing members as well as provide administrative support to the Specialist Groups. The position would suit an experienced secretary looking for a change of direction.

## ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

A person with good secretarial (audio) skills is required to join the Management Division with particular responsibility for providing support to the Professional Development Scheme. Salaries will be negotiable up to £9,000. For further details and application form please write to:

Mrs. L. F. MacGregor  
Personnel Officer  
The British Computer Society  
13 Mansfield Street, London W1M 0BP

## THE GUARDIAN SECRETARY

Superb opportunity for young career-minded secretary to gain experience of working at senior management level.

You will assist the secretary to the Chairman and the Managing Director and will be required to work for these two Directors in her absence. Your speeds will need to be fast and accurate (110/60) and there will be an early opportunity to learn word processing. A confident telephone manner and an absolute minimum of a year's experience are essential. In return you will earn a very good salary and have five weeks holiday.

Write with c.v. to: Mary Collingborn, Personnel Manager, The Guardian, 119 Farringdon Road, LONDON EC1R 3ER.

## PERSONAL SECRETARY

£6,600 to £7,700

An experienced personal secretary is sought for the Department of Clinical Tropical Medicine. The work is varied and involves working with the Professor on departmental administration, research grant applications and publications in addition to correspondence relating to patients with tropical diseases. The appointment is for two years in the first instance, with the probability of further extension. Applicants must have a sense of humour, be well organised, accurate and have the ability to work with a wide range of people. Shorthand is not essential but knowledge of medical terminology, audio and word-processing experience would be advantageous. Please write with curriculum vitae to the Assistant Personnel Officer, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, London WC1E 7HT. Closing date 14 June, 1985.

Thinking of Temporary Work?

Just the job for job satisfaction  
MANPOWER  
Tel: 225 0505

## ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY

Applications are invited from graduates with secretarial skills, including shorthand and typing, to act as a personal assistant/secretary to the Director of Education, Training and Membership. Good organisational abilities and administrative experience are essential. Preferred age 25/35.

Salary £7,000/£8,000, 26 days' leave, pension and life assurance scheme. Applications to: Mrs. D. E. Smith, The Institution of Civil Engineers, 1-7 Great George Street, Westminster, London SW1P 3AA. Tel: 01-222 7722.

## PUBLISHING SECRETARY

Experienced, enthusiastic secretary wanted for Managing Director of publishing company who is also publisher of 'Time & Tide' magazine. Good audio-typing essential. Please send c.v. to: Williams Armstrong, Sidgwick & Jackson, 42 Museum Street, LONDON WC1A 2SG.

## LEGAL/AUDIO SECRETARY

required for radical firm of solicitors in Brixton, dealing with mainly family and domestic violence. Experience not essential, but must be committed to legal aid work. Salary £7,500.

Apply in writing with CV, by 21st June, to: Williams and Company, 8 Arlington Parade, Brixton Hill, London SW2.

## USE YOUR FRENCH

c. £7,500  
Good sec. skills, fluent French, and a flair for admin. will land you a superb job in this City-based French company. W.P. experience a definite asset. Call Sybil on 01-236 0642. Abacus Rec. Cons.

## SHORTHAND & AUDIO SECRETARY

Age 20 to 25, for partner and admin. support in a major West End firm of surveyors. Use of electronic typewriter and tele. Duties varied. Please apply in own handwriting with c.v. to: Red Lion, 22 King Street, St. James's, London SW1Y 6DZ.

## LEGAL SECRETARY

£6,500  
West End solicitors seek experienced legal secretary for modern equipped offices. Good prospects and bonuses. Immediate start. Call 01-433 8251 (Resp. App.)

## EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

£9,000 p.a.  
On company, W.P. and good organiser (A level education preferred) with strong experience in secretarial work. Good shorthand/typing and ability to take dictation. Excellent prospects. Please send c.v. to: 01-236 0642.

ROOM STAFF

## Personal Assistant/Secretary

c£8,250 + benefits - Kings Cross

BUPA Hospitals was formed in 1977 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of BUPA. In those eight short years, we have established an excellent reputation in the world of private health care.

Working for our Executive Director, you will play an important role in our organisation. Quite apart from the obvious excellent shorthand and typing, we are looking for a calm, efficient personal assistant/secretary who can confidently schedule a busy diary of meetings, deal with influential visitors and handle much of the day-to-day correspondence and office organisation.

In short, it's a job for an energetic and experienced secretary, someone who can command a good salary and benefit package. The salary will be reviewed after six months and benefits include free life insurance, subsidised staff restaurant and internal free season ticket loan scheme, together with free BUPA contributory pension scheme and mortgage subsidy after qualifying periods.

If you are aged over 22, possess all the usual secretarial skills (with emphasis on accuracy and good administration) and are interested in this fascinating and very rewarding opportunity, write with full c.v. to: Shirley Swanton, Personnel Assistant, BUPA Hospitals, 250 Kings Cross, 250 Kings Cross, London WC1E 6BT. Tel: 01-277 4404, Ext. 202. (No Agencies, Please).

## BUPA Hospitals

## SOCIETE GENERALE

We are a major International Bank in the City and have a vacancy in our Commercial Lending Department as follows:

## BI-LINGUAL TYPIST

We require a good working knowledge of French to at least A level standard, together with good typing speeds, for this position. Shorthand is not essential but would be an advantage.

Applicants are asked to write, giving a brief cv, and if possible a telephone number, to:

The Staff Department  
60 Gracechurch Street  
London EC3V 0HD

## THE CITY UNIVERSITY

## Audio Secretary

Salary up to £7,692 per annum incl.

A competent and mature secretary, having sound all round office experience is needed in one of our busy academic departments to provide secretarial and administrative assistance for the Course Director and staff responsible for running a new Fellowship Programme for specially selected engineers in industry. The varied duties will include typing of correspondence, lecture notes and varied work relating to this new programme, both from tapes and handwritten notes. Telephone work and liaison with senior management and participating firms in industry.

Candidates should have had several years' experience in an office environment, good typing and presentation, with the ability to work accurately even under pressure. Wordprocessing experience (if any) is desirable although training can be provided. Shorthand would be useful but not essential. Benefits include season ticket loan scheme, 37 days' holidays and excellent sports and recreational facilities.

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## CURRENT ANTHROPOLOGY (TO BE BASED AT BRUNEL UNIVERSITY, UXBIDGE) EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Current Anthropology is transferring its editorial office to BRUNEL UNIVERSITY in Uxbridge in September, 1985, and invites applications for an Executive Secretary. Applicants should be good organisers, with secretarial qualifications, and the ability to work on their own initiative, in order to run the editorial office and to act as secretary to the Editor. The appointment will be made at an appropriate point on the University Secretarial Grade 3 scale £5,384 to £8,439 p.a. plus £1,233 per annum London Allowance. Experience with a word processor would be an advantage. Please write, enclosing a c.v. (and references) and naming two referees, to: Professor Adam Kuper, Editor, Current Anthropology, Institute of Cultural and Social Studies, University of London, Goldsmiths College, P.O. Box 5607, 2300 RA, LEIDEN, The Netherlands, as soon as possible. This position is initially for a period of two years six months.

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## MOTOR RACING

Maurice Hamilton at Spa-Francorchamps  
Balestre agrees:  
Too risky

AS FAR AS motor racing historians are able to ascertain, the posthumous Grand Prix is the first time a grand prix meeting has been halted once the teams had assembled and practice had got underway. The cause of the trouble, a crumbling track surface at Spa-Francorchamps, is not new but the methods employed to cure the problem proved as novel as the solution.

For once the drivers, with backing from Jean-Marie Balestre, president of FISA, had their way. Their opinion that the track was too dangerous was finally upheld on Saturday evening by the stewards of the meeting in the face of stiff opposition. Safety was seen to defeat commercial interests.

There is no question that the track, at the end of a brief practice session on Saturday morning, was lethal. The organisers had pre-empted the problem by laying a new surface a few weeks before the event and while their reasoning may have been sound, their methods showed a deplorable lack of foresight.

Spa-Francorchamps has a reputation for rain equalled only by Manchester. In the case of the 4.3 mile track in the Ardennes however, the legend has considerable substance, many of the races in the past having been held in appalling weather.

The problem of aquaplaning, where a car's front tyres ride on a film of water, was uppermost in the minds of the Belgian organisers when they commissioned the laying of rubberised asphalt, notable for its excellent drainage qualities.

The scheme was doomed when harsh weather delayed the work until last month but the organisers went ahead.

European Grand Prix, at Brands Hatch on September 22, will replace the New York race which has been cancelled for the third consecutive year. Details are to be announced in London today.

knowing that past experiences with uncered surfaces had led to problems at Dallas and more to the point, at the Zolder circuit not far from Spa.

Somewhere along the line, a FISA official should have either been advised of the plan but a breakdown in communications meant the work went ahead unchecked. The results were as disastrous as they were predictable.

The drivers stopped practice at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning and gave the organisers until 5.00 pm to take action. Apart from some cosmetic brushwork, nothing was done. For six hours the fast-moving world of grand prix racing stood still. At 6.00 pm it went into reverse.

An inspection by drivers and officials led to an announcement that there would be no more practice but the race would take place as planned. Meanwhile, drivers continued to state their case. The public announcement at most amounted to defeat as the crowd fled home with the consolation of a race on Sunday to make up for a wasted day. It was impossible yesterday to ascertain who was responsible for this fiasco.

By 8.00 pm, the drivers had talked to Balestre by telephone, and with his approval pressure was finally brought to bear. The race was off. Such an outcome was a possibility since 11.00 am, but in the past drivers had been prevailed upon to wait until Sunday and judge the conditions in the light of overnight work.

Then, of course, with the television cameras rolling and adrenalin pumping, they invariably would succumb to the requests of teams and sponsors. But Spa, a track with an average speed of 135 mph, the drivers wisely dug in their heels at an early stage.

The organisers now say they will stage the Grand Prix on September 29 but FISA intend to issue a heavy reprimand, and the growing barrage of legal moves makes an early return to Spa-Francorchamps very unlikely.

Meanwhile, the organisers spent Saturday night resurfacing the troublesome sections of track and a race for Formula 3,000 will take place of the Grand Prix. The track could not even support the less powerful single-seaters and in a matter of laps several cars spun off. The race was won by the Brit of Mike Thackwell.

The final irony? The three days at Spa were blessed by clear skies and temperatures in the 70s, so the organisers need not have bothered with their asphalt.

CYCLING: Italy's Giuseppe Saronni won the 16th stage of the Giro d'Italia Classic yesterday with a remarkable sprint finish over the final few hundred metres, when Acelio da Silva (Portugal) looked certain to win. Bernard Hinault retains the overall lead with six stages to go.

Matthew Engel reports from Edgbaston on the second one-day international

## Mystery of the third man

## CRICKET

WITHOUT regard to the dramatic needs of today's final match or our rocky national morale, the Australians won the second one-day international at Edgbaston on Saturday by four wickets, and with it the Texaco Trophy.

Much of the pattern was similar to the Old Trafford match on Thursday: England not quite scoring enough runs, not quite holding the catches that might have held back Australia, and Greg Matthews hitting the winning boundary, this time with six balls to go instead of five.

This was a more brooding match, with a slow, agonising build-up from both sides, but it highlighted the extraordinary contrast between the two captains: Border, who looks as if he could play the ball with a stick of rubber, and Gower, who looks as if he is doing just that.

Gower's seven-ball nought on Saturday, ending with a defeatist wave outside off-stump, was one side of the balance. In 14 one-day internationals as captain he has made 271 runs — 154 in the last 10. Border's masterly match-winning (and man-of-the-match) 85 not out was his seventh score of 50 or better in seven innings since he arrived here.

The two men are friends and have immense mutual respect. In Australia in 1982-83, when Gower was the English crown prince, Border could not score a run. Border knows that neither man can go on this way indefinitely. Gower's head tells him the same. In his heart, though, he must be starting to wonder.

Gower is now like the prisoner in The Pit And The Pendulum. He has five innings before the end of the Lord's Test to find a way

out of his dungeon of runlessness; Saturday's disaster was another very sharp turn of the ratchet. Except for a few air-heads in the crowd at Edgbaston, everyone wants him to escape. The selectors particularly must now be on the edge of their seats: they do not want to make Gattling captain if they can possibly avoid it.

The analogies with the last Australian tour in 1981 are numerous. Then, England also unexpectedly lost the one-day internationals under the control of a captain whose form had mysteriously vanished. One fears that the ending may not be as deliciously happy for Gower as it was for Botham.

Gower intends to bat No. 3 again at Lord's today, though he may be talked out of it by the selectors. "Looking at it logically, I should bat three or I don't play," he said. "Gatt is probably the better of us going in later on, assuming we're both on form."

"If it's not three," he added ruefully, "it'll probably be nine." There has been some criticism of Gower over this but there were more grounds for it last year against the West Indies, when he could and should have shouldered the responsibility of batting three, and instead sacrificed Randall and Terry.

EDGBASTON SCOREBOARD

ENGLAND	AUSTRALIA
G. A. Gough & Matthews 115	K. C. Wessels & Whitely 57
D. G. Gower & P. D. Collier 85	D. M. Williams & B. Botham 57
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Gower's parting own shot was particularly hideous (and should be the immediate subject of a banning order from Peter May, while he is in his determinist mood), but the pitch was stodgey and less comfortable for strokeplay than first impressions suggested, and Border was really the only batsman all day to play with perfect fluency.

Gower's batting was magnificent, but this was not the Gower of the past three years in county cricket, when he sometimes appeared to bat with one hand mentally tied behind his back, like a man playing beach cricket with his toddlers. His 115 was an innings mixing respect for the opposition with utter determination and remarkable concentration.

To settle the game, it needed someone at the other end to kick on, but both Lamb (23 overs for 25) and Botham had uncharacteristic difficulty with their timing. Border always thought that 231 would be gettable, and to make quite certain he did the important bit himself. When he reached 50 he raised his bat with the air of a man giving a routine greeting.

Afterwards he praised his players for their much-improved fielding, and announced that he would be lecturing his players on the

importance of going all out today and winning the series 3-0. This will be their twentieth and last one-day international of 1985: then they can get on with the Tests, which the Australian players, if not their marketing men, still regard as the serious business.

Border's captaincy is growing in stature every day. It has an old-fashioned blood-and-guts quality to it, and he does not mind sounding a bit corny now and again. Asked if he had any really pressing problems, Bob Merriman, the manager, replied: "For the moment, the problems are with England. But it was another splendid day for the national game, as opposed to the team. The house was full, the drinks were friendly, and the occasion was rounded off by the sight of David Shepherd, the rising star of the umpire's list, signalling leg-byes as though auditioning for the Tiller Girls.

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Mike Selvey at Chelmsford

## Fletcher snatches tie as Leics panic

Essex and Leicestershire tied the John Player Special League match yesterday after a remarkable finish. Leicestershire, at one time looking comfortable winners, then pressed the panic button and, following a series of suicidal run-outs, just failed to overhaul the meagre Essex total of 130.

In the final 30 overs Leicestershire moved from a comfortable 131 for four to 138 for nine, but with Leicestershire's own batsmen in a panic, they were unable to push out to deep third man.

Apart from a swashbuckling innings by Phillip, with rather more swash than buckle, the innings contained little else to cheer.

But the visitors had reckoned without Fletcher's shrewd cricket brain. Following a series of run-outs, a considerable movement of the seam. Their start was steady enough, with Hardie and Lilley, who top-scored with 49, accumulating 40 for the first wicket, but the introduction of the experienced Cliff and the enthusiastic 19-year-old De Freitas knocked the stuffing from the Essex innings.

I have always had a healthy respect for Cliff's bowling

CRICKET SCOREBOARD

Northants v. Lancs	Yorkshire v. Hants
Northants (2 wickets)	Yorkshire (4 wickets)
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Northants (2 wickets)	Yorkshire (4 wickets)
Northants (2 wickets)	Yorkshire (4 wickets)
Northants (2 wickets)	Yorkshire (4 wickets)
Northants (2 wickets)	Yorkshire (4 wickets)
Northants (2 wickets)	Yorkshire (4 wickets)
Northants (2 wickets)	Yorkshire (4 wickets)
Northants (2 wickets)	Yorkshire (4 wickets)

Northants v. Lancs	Yorkshire v. Hants
Northants (2 wickets)	Yorkshire (4 wickets)
Northants (2 wickets)	Yorkshire (4 wickets)
Northants (2 wickets)	Yorkshire (4 wickets)
Northants (2 wickets)	Yorkshire (4 wickets)
Northants (2 wickets)	Yorkshire (4 wickets)
Northants (2 wickets)	Yorkshire (4 wickets)
Northants (2 wickets)	Yorkshire (4 wickets)
Northants (2 wickets)	Yorkshire (4 wickets)
Northants (2 wickets)	Yorkshire (4 wickets)
Northants (2 wickets)	Yorkshire (4 wickets)

Northants v. Lancs	Yorkshire v. Hants
Northants (2 wickets)	Yorkshire (4 wickets)
Northants (2 wickets)	Yorkshire (4 wickets)
Northants (2 wickets)	Yorkshire (4 wickets)
Northants (2 wickets)	Yorkshire (4 wickets)
Northants (2 wickets)	Yorkshire (4 wickets)
Northants (2 wickets)	Yorkshire (4 wickets)
Northants (2 wickets)	Yorkshire (4 wickets)
Northants (2 wickets)	Yorkshire (4 wickets)
Northants (2 wickets)	Yorkshire (4 wickets)
Northants (2 wickets)	Yorkshire (4 wickets)

Northants v. Lancs	Yorkshire v. Hants
Northants (2 wickets)	Yorkshire (4 wickets)
Northants (2 wickets)	Yorkshire (4 wickets)







## BBC-1

6.00 am Ceefax AM. 6.50 Breakfast Time. 9.20 Pages from Ceefax. 10.20 Play School. 10.40 International Cricket. England v Australia. 1.50 pm News Afternoon. 1.30 Regional News (except London). 2.55 Bertha. 3.55 Regional News (except London). 4.55 Bertha. 4.10 Captain Caveman. 4.20 Busker. 4.35 Dungeons and Dragons. 4.55 John Craven's Newsround. 5.5 Blue Peter. Ceefax subtitles. 5.35 Men's European Gymnastics.

6.00 NEWS: Weather News.

6.35 REGIONAL NEWS MAGAZINES.

7.00 WOGAN with Sting, Robin Day, Steve Causton, and Bertie Reading.

7.40 FAME: Danny de Bergeac. So Danny's starring in the Performing Arts School's production of Cyrano, and starry-eyed about his leading lady, too - which passion is likely to earn him a punch on the obvious bit from jealous Jesse.

8.30 'ALLO 'ALLO. Starting a re-run of the French Resistance sitcom's last series - and, doubtless a revival of the controversy as to whether offensive or merely an affectionate spoof. With Gordon Kaye as the café proprietor and reluctant partisan, Richard Marner as the German colonel.

9.00 NEWS: Weather News.

9.30 PANORAMA: Blot On The Runway. As Transport Secretary Nicholas Ridley prepares to announce the Government's final decision on London's third airport, Michael Cockerill unravels a story of political skulduggery, civil service intrigue, government dithering, and high pressure lobbying over 30 years.

10.5 THE MOUNTAIN MEN. Pioneering fur trappers Charleton Heston and Brian Keith hunt it out in the untamed Rockies, hunting and shooting for a living and killing an awful lot of bad Indians in coarse and gory outdoor yarn, written by a Heston offspring, and directed by Richard Lang. Made in 1970, it's showing here for the first time.

11.45 Weather: close.

Wales: 5.35-6.00 pm Wales Today. 6.35-7.00 Grange Hill. 11.45-12.35 am Desert Island Discs: close.

Scotland: 6.35-7.00 pm Reporting Scotland. 11.45-12.35 am Scottish News Headlines and Weather: close.

Northern Ireland: 5.40-6.00 pm Inside Ulster. 6.35-7.00 Men's European Gymnastics: close.

## BBC-2

6.30-7.28 am Open University. 9.00 Pages from Ceefax. 9.15 Daytime on Two: Child Care and Parenthood. 9.30 Politics and You. 10.0 You and Me. 10.15 Music Time. 10.30 Twentieth-Century History. 11.00 Zieg Zeig. Ceefax subtitles. 11.20 Alice Klar. 11.40 A-Level Studies: English. 12.4 p.m. Mindstretchers: Solutions. 12.10 Under the Weather. 12.35 Pages from Ceefax. 1.30 Trumpton. 1.45 Pages from Ceefax. 2.0 Words and Pictures. 2.15 Office Studies. 2.40 Computer Club. 3.0 Pages from Ceefax.

3.50 INTERNATIONAL CRICKET. Further coverage (see also BBC-1, 1.35) of the third and final Test: Australia v England. 2.15 Office Studies. 2.40 Computer Club. 3.0 Pages from Ceefax.

7.30 NEWS with sub-titles; weather.

7.35 FAT MAN IN THE KITCHEN. "Eat in Oporto" and it brings a dead man back to life. Veronica investigates the culinary support for a curious proverb which probably suffers a touch in the translation, making with Portuguese dishes like shrimps panada, codfish a Braz, and a simple vegetable soup.

8.5 THE LIVING PLANET: A Portrait of the Earth. Starting a welcome re-run of David Attenborough's massive 12 part study of our planet, relating its great range of environments to the wildlife that adapts itself to the most unlikely habitat, from arid desert to ocean depths to the fiery centre of an erupting volcano.

9.0 BODYLINE. Nicely timed to lead us in to the 1985 battle for the Ashes, this much praised Australian mini-series tells the story of the notorious MCC Australian tour of 1932 - a contest that provoked riots, threatened relations between the two nations, raised issues of Empire and class, and ensured that cricket would never again be the same game. Made by the Mad Max team, and running nightly this week, it casts Hugo Weaving as Douglas Jardine, the ex-public school England captain with a ruthless desire to win by the new and ungentlemanly tactic of getting his bowlers to bowl at the batsmen rather than the wicket. Jim Hold plays minor turned demon bowler Harold Larwood: here Donald Bradman.

10.25 NEWSPAPER. 11.10 Weatherview.

11.15 INTERNATIONAL CRICKET. Highlights of today's comparatively gentle proceedings at Lord's. 12.10 Close.

## ITV London

6.15 am Good Morning Britain. 9.25 News. 9.30 Schools: Picture Box. 9.47 Let's Read. with Basil Brush. 9.50 Sport, Look Listen & Act. 10.12 Finding Out. 10.30 The English Programme. 11.2 Seeing and Doing. 11.30 Junior Maths. 11.38 The French Programme. 12.0 Alphabet Zoo. 12.10 pm Let's Pretend. 12.30 Pennywise. 1.0 News. 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 Film: Godspell. The film of the musical of St Matthew's bit of the Good Book (1973). 2.30 The Young Doctors. 4.0 Alphabet Zoo. 4.15 Crystal Tipps and Alistair. 4.20 The Incredible Hulk. 4.45 Dramarama. 5.15 Diff'rent Strokes.

5.45 NEWS: weather.

6.00 THAMES NEWS.

6.25 HELP! with Viv Taylor Gee.

6.35 CROSSROADS.

7.00 THE REAL WORLD: Knowing When To Say When. Sue Jay and Michael Rodd open a new run of the TVS science show. Oracle sub-titles.

7.30 CORONATION STREET. Oracle sub-titles.

8.00 WORLD IN ACTION SPECIAL. An extended edition, devoted to a follow-up report on the world's worst industrial tragedy, and revealing new evidence about the causes of the deadly gas leak which brought tragedy to the Indian city of Bhopal.

9.0 JENNY'S WAR. In world war two, apparently, a devoted British mother persuaded herself into a German POW camp to be with her imprisoned RAF son. A fascinating true story, but a bit short on glamour and international appeal - so for the purposes of ITV's very expensive, four-part blockbuster Florence from Durham becomes British-based American schoolteacher Jenny and is played by Dyan Cannon, mistress, since Master of the Game, of the mini-series. Supporting fire comes from Robert Hardy, Elke Sommer.

10.0 NEWS AT TEN: weather.

10.30 V. A new advantage to living north of Watford: you get to miss "the long-awaited follow up to last summer's hit mini-series" which most of the regional managers to avoid this time round. Jane Badler, Matt Singer lead a sequel to the last load of alien corn which looks similarly set to put the SF in suffering. It's a year since the malevolent invaders were driven from the Earth, and everyone is celebrating Prematurely of course.

12.15 NIGHT THOUGHTS with Dr Sheila Cassidy. Close.

## Channel 4

2.35 pm Medicine Men. 3.0 Tales of the Klondike. 4.0 Cautionary Tales. 4.30 Television Scrabble. 5.0 Alice. 5.30 Fairy Waterman's Piano Progress.

6.0 OLD COUNTRY: Skittles. Jack Harcourt opens a new page in his rural diary from Harry country, meeting the floggers of Toller Pootum's White Swan hostelry.

6.30 WHEELTRACKS. Last Edition of the motor magazine looks at a new racing formula for family cars, at motorway litter, and at the shape of the new Granada. Was it influenced by owners' reactions to the Ford Sierra?

7.0 CHANNEL FOUR NEWS. 7.30 Comment by Peter Chadwick, director of an Oldham engineering firm. Weather.

8.0 BROOKSIDE.

8.30 MAN ABOUT THE HOUSE: Cuckoo In The Nest. Richard O'Sullivan, Paula Wilcox, and Sally Thomsett as the flat sharers of the old sitcom with the girls discovering that if three's a crowd, then four's a crisis.

9.0 END OF EMPIRE. Egypt. Through the memories of Sir Anthony Nutting, for some years, Anthony Eden's closest colleague on Egyptian affairs, the Granada history focuses on the Suez point for Empire that the Suez crisis of 1956. It explains why the Canal Zone base remained a key outpost of Empire for years after Egypt's formal membership ended in 1922 - and how Britain was gradually evicted from the country in the early fifties.

10.0 GOLF: Four Stars on Four. Jimmy Tarbuck hosts this one-off pre-celebrity tournament from Moor Park Golf Club, featuring the usual names who fancy themselves on the fairway, like E. Foyrth, H. Cooper, and even Channel Four offers no escape - T. Wogan, who's already treated us to an action foreplay on his own show.

10.45 THE ELEVENTH HOUR. The Cold Digger. Celeste (Collette Lafont) is a black computer operator in a City bank, fascinated by the workings of high finance. Ruby (Julie Christie) is a film star looking for her identity behind her screen image. Together, the pair embark on an exploration of the forces that shape their lives: money, power, exploitation, and the hidden lives of women. In a feminist film directed in 1983 by Sally Potter, working with an all-woman crew. 12.20 Close.

## Radio 1

6.0 am Adrian John. 7.0 Mike Read. 8.0 Simon Bates. 12.0 News. 12.30 News. 1.0 News. 1.30 News. 2.0 News. 2.30 News. 3.0 News. 3.30 News. 4.0 News. 4.30 News. 5.0 News. 5.30 News. 6.0 News. 6.30 News. 7.0 News. 7.30 News. 8.0 News. 8.30 News. 9.0 News. 9.30 News. 10.0 News. 10.30 News. 11.0 News. 11.30 News. 12.0 News. 12.30 News. 1.0 News. 1.30 News. 2.0 News. 2.30 News. 3.0 News. 3.30 News. 4.0 News. 4.30 News. 5.0 News. 5.30 News. 6.0 News. 6.30 News. 7.0 News. 7.30 News. 8.0 News. 8.30 News. 9.0 News. 9.30 News. 10.0 News. 10.30 News. 11.0 News. 11.30 News. 12.0 News. 12.30 News. 1.0 News. 1.30 News. 2.0 News. 2.30 News. 3.0 News. 3.30 News. 4.0 News. 4.30 News. 5.0 News. 5.30 News. 6.0 News. 6.30 News. 7.0 News. 7.30 News. 8.0 News. 8.30 News. 9.0 News. 9.30 News. 10.0 News. 10.30 News. 11.0 News. 11.30 News. 12.0 News. 12.30 News. 1.0 News. 1.30 News. 2.0 News. 2.30 News. 3.0 News. 3.30 News. 4.0 News. 4.30 News. 5.0 News. 5.30 News. 6.0 News. 6.30 News. 7.0 News. 7.30 News. 8.0 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## Board prepares to announce thousands more redundancies

# Nacods unmoved by pledges on closure reviews

By Peter Hetherington, Northern Labour Correspondent

Further disruption in the coal industry is likely today as leaders of the pit deputies' union, Nacods, meet to consider fresh proposals from the National Coal Board for ending a two-week overtime ban.

While more collieries face production hold-ups because of lack of essential safety and maintenance work, the 10-man executive of the union, the National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shotfired, will discuss a week end letter from the NCB's deputy chairman, Mr James Cowan.

It attempts to reassure Nacods on the issue at the heart of the increasingly bitter dispute — colliery review procedures before pits close.

Nacods seems likely to be unimpressed with the reassurances in a week when the NCB is preparing to announce several thousand more redundancies and the rundown of more pits in north and south Yorkshire.

The board has already announced 5,500 jobs losses in the Doncaster and Barnsley areas — where the unions have no disagreement with the review procedures after a directive from the board, Mr Cowan has told the union that the NCB will preserve the status quo at a threatened pit provided all three mining unions — Nacods, the National Union of Mineworkers and the British Association of Colliery Management — oppose its closure.

"This could mean that it will delay accepting volunteers for redundancy or transfer while the pit goes through the review procedure. Mr Cowan has also said that the board will preserve the fabric of a threatened pit while a review takes place, even if only Nacods objects. But he insists that the board will not be deterred from running down manpower if other unions wish to accept redundancy.

The Nacods leadership is likely to take the view that the board's latest proposals are still at variance with an agreement reached between the union and the NCB last October.

"They say they are going to honour an agreement but on terms much more favourable to them," one senior negotiator said. "We agreed that every pit should go through the procedure last October."

Nacods, with some passive support from the colliery management association claims that in some instances — notably at the Bates Colliery in Northumberland — the NCB is attempting to close pits by stealth.

The union says that the board is announcing the rundown of pits and appealing for redundancy volunteers and transfers, before a final closure decision has been taken.

At some pits, notably in the Midlands, the Nacods over time ban has effectively become a work-to-rule, with thousands of NUM members being sent home on occasions because of delays in safety inspections and maintenance work.

Many collieries were closed last week because of the Whit-holiday. More disruption as a result of tougher tactics by local management seems certain, with some deputies being sent home.

Nacods leaders have already estimated that their overtime ban cost £24 million in lost production in the first week alone.

Call to review sentences

A campaign to win a review of the life sentences imposed on two Welsh miners for the murder of a taxi driver during the coal strike is to be mounted by the Wales Congress in Support of Mining Communities.

The congress took the decision to start a campaign unanimously at its inaugural conference at Maesteg, Mid-Glamorgan at the weekend.

Mr James Cowan — attempt at reassurance

GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 17,252

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1 Down town one may see a report on gold (6).

## Clubs must find cash to curb hooligans

By James Naughtie, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister will tell the Commons today that she expects football clubs to finance the security measures she considers necessary at all grounds to curb hooliganism.

In suggesting the introduction of identity cards, video screening of crowds and perhaps compulsory all-ticket matches for the bigger clubs, Mrs Thatcher will tell the football authorities to produce a series of proposals within the next few weeks or face legislation in the next parliamentary session to enforce change.

Her insistence on radical changes after the 38 deaths in last week's riot in Brussels will be coupled with a demand for clubs to find the money necessary from their own resources — a policy which the president of the Football League, Mr Jack Dunnett, said yesterday would put many clubs out of business.

Asked on ITV's Weekend World if the clubs could finance the changes envisaged by Mrs Thatcher, he said: "It is completely impossible. It's a declining industry for the reasons we all know — other activities, now hooliganism. The alternative, though, is to go to the other extreme and just pick those clubs that are viable."

You then finish up with perhaps 10 or 12 clubs which are the only ones that are really viable year in, year out.

"What I think is, a number of clubs will disappear because they cannot afford to do all the works which I believe to be essential."

Mrs Thatcher is said to be convinced that it is unreasonable for club chairmen to complain about a lack of resources at a time when the inflated transfer market is booming.

The Labour leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, yesterday described a block on European football by English clubs as "rewarding the thugs for their thuggery."

Speaking at Heathrow Airport on his return from Vienna, he said: "The only people likely to celebrate action of this kind are those who are totally destructive in their attitudes, like the animals who go on the rampage at football grounds."

He insisted that pulling out of international competition is no answer. "It is a form of penance, yes, but not an answer," he said.

The thugs were certainly not impressed.

A bill is being drafted to bring England and Wales into line with Scotland in banning alcohol at grounds and on trains or buses bound for matches. With the expected operation of all opposition parties, it will become law before the end of July.

If the clubs do not produce proposals which the Government consider satisfactory next session's legislation to reform the Public Order Act will include measures to allow the Home Secretary to designate grounds for a series of compulsory measures to control crowds by the use of cameras, identity cards and ticket control.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, the shadow home secretary, said that Mrs Thatcher should order an emergency inquiry into the unparalleled breakdown of law and order in many parts of Britain.

He said in his Manchester constituency: "The crucial question the nation will be asking is, will Mrs Thatcher order an emergency inquiry into the roots of the sickness for which Brussels and Birmingham (where a supporter died last month) are dreadful symptoms?"

## Festival convoy poised to roll

Continued from page one

said: "It's dreadful having to put up with this. If there were any hills we would head for them." The police were marvellous and deserved a break from criticism.

Julie, a would-be festival-goer picking glass from the shattered window of her bus, did not agree. She said her son Richard, aged eight, was in the bus which was stationary when police smashed the windows, and he was still shocked.

"Have a look inside," said another member of the convoy. "These are people's homes. We're the 'Peace Convoy'. We're not used to this sort of thing." Police showed us from the field and smashed all the gaps in the fence.

Almost all would-be festival-goers said that they would try again to reach the Stonehenge site and the ancient Order of Druids still hopes to hold a solstice ceremony, Mr Alan Yornth, of the Order, said.

Conception, one of many groups involved in the festival, was determined that it would go ahead.

At Parkhouse garage Mr John Sheppard described how he had shut off electricity, battened windows and closed off his 3,000 gallons of petrol when the struggle erupted on to the roundabout opposite.

He and his staff had seen a lorry full of young people career the wrong way round the roundabout, smash into a fire engine and disappear under a swarm of policemen.

"It was like one of those riots from Northern Ireland you see on TV," he said. "They had 32 ambulances lined up here."

About 300 people attempted to occupy the old Stonehenge festival camp site on Saturday and were blocked by police as they reached the last razor-wire fence.

The Chief Constable of Wiltshire, Mr Lionel Grundy, declined to hold a press conference to deal with accusations of undue violence at Cholderton on the grounds that the matter was subjudice.

However, a spokesman for Wiltshire police said yesterday: "Any claims of police brutality are ridiculous. Our officers did all they could in the face of the problem and we have nothing but praise for their action."

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The Chinese Prime Minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, with the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, inspects an RAF guard of honour after his arrival at Heathrow Airport on a six-day British visit

## Alliance group tries for schools peace

By Geoff Andrews, Local Correspondent

The newly-formed Alliance group of county councillors yesterday produced its recipe for breaking the deadlock in the teachers' dispute by aiming at a settlement at least in line with inflation, new money from the Government and protection from rate penalties.

Boostered by holding the balance of power in 20 of the 26 hung councils and with six councils now under Alliance control, the group, including representatives from most of the county councils, came up with the package at the end of an all-day meeting in Richmond, Surrey.

The proposals will form the basis of the case for the 30 Alliance councillors on the Association of County Councils, which, with the Labour-controlled Association of Metropolitan Authorities, make up the employers' side of the Burnham committee on teachers' pay and conditions.

With the Alliance group now holding the balance on the county councils' association

even though membership figures have not been finalised, the new deal will become an important factor in bargaining talks in the next two weeks. They will be interested, too, to see whether the initiative affects the refusal of the National Union of Teachers to continue negotiation in the face of government intransigence.

The package is seen as the first stage of a three-year settlement improving the relative pay and conditions of teachers while they would be expected to recognise appraisal of performance.

The group also suggests the formation of a professional teachers' council to be consulted on the criteria on which any appraisal should be based and on the inclusion of one or more higher grades to reward outstanding classroom teaching.

Any wish to be generous to teachers has been tempered for the Alliance group by the financial situation they have discovered on taking over the purse-strings of the authorities they are running.

## BT action warning

By John Ardill, Labour Correspondent

British Telecom could face joint industrial action by engineers and clerical workers after the overwhelming endorsement by clerical staff delegates yesterday of the engineers' strategy of protecting jobs against technological change by seeking reduced hours and improved conditions.

At their first joint conference in Blackpool, the clerical staff, who recently left the Civil and Public Services Association to merge with the Post Office Engineers to form the National Communications Union, also endorsed the engineers' 12 per cent pay claim.

The pay and the conditions claim apply to the Post Office and National Giro as well as BT.

Mr Bryan Stanley, the NCU general secretary, and Ms Jeanne Drake, deputy secretary for the clerical workers, said the broad strategy on hours and conditions had been endorsed in spite of a massive propaganda effort by management.

## Fowler to defend benefit cuts

Continued from page one

the 21 to 49 age group at present in the scheme who will have to take out a compulsory private pension. There will also be an option, it is understood, for the under-25s to avoid contributing to a pension scheme at all.

On housing benefits, which affect 7 million people, Mr Fowler said that the Government was expected to reduce benefits for those under 25. Another proposal expected is the abolition of supplementary benefit to basic poverty line. This includes a controversial option to make tenants pay a proportion of the rates, even if they are very low-paid or unemployed.

On unemployment benefit, options are understood to include increasing payments, but making the benefit available for six months instead of a year, and reducing benefits for those under 25. Another proposal expected is the abolition of supplementary benefit to

cover mortgage interest payments for the first six months a person is on the dole.

Supplementary benefit, claimed by over 4 million, is expected to be replaced and renamed. More of the small additional allowances for diet, heating and clothing are expected to be abolished. But a new system of income support is expected to replace supplementary benefit, with higher rates for pensioners, people with families and the disabled.

His visit took place in the tautly strained atmosphere produced by the discovery of a bomb outside the Marks and Spencer store in Brussels, and the deeply harrowing departure of the bodies of Italian hooligans in various Italian cities or resorts, although the attacks may be unrelated to the Brussels tragedy.

The outgoing leftwing city council in Eboli, the southern town known abroad for Carlo Levi's book, Christ Stopped at Eboli, has voted to name a street for the Italians who lost their lives in Brussels — Via dei Caduti di Bruxelles.

Tomorrow, in the Rome-Bellagio of Santa Maria degli Angeli, there is a requiem mass for all 38 people who died in Brussels.

## Hooligans avoided arrest in mayhem

Continued from page one

ing for culprits amongst the Juventus fans who were questioned in connections with claims published in Sunday paper that they were ringleaders in the attack on Juventus fans. The men who had gone to the police voluntarily were not detained.

Merseyside police said that there were no plans for Belgian police to come to Merseyside but there would be continuous liaison with them. A confidential hotline is also expected to be set up — on the lines of that used in Northern Ireland — to encourage people to inform on culprits.

The Attorney General said that it would be impossible for soccer hooligans suspects to be tried and charged in Britain for offences committed abroad. The procedure could only happen in cases of murder, espionage, terrorism, or offences by international conventions, and terrorism in Ireland.

Mr Michael Disraeli, who said the deaths at Brussels could amount to murder. "I don't think we've seen quite enough evidence to be sure what happened."

He said that the Belgian authorities could ask British police to provide evidence of identification of people throwing missiles or being in the forefront of the fatal rush.

The Attorney General has repeatedly denied allegations made by various people, including the Liverpool chairman Mr John Smith, that its members were involved in the rioting. Several witnesses have insisted that many of the hooligans spoke with Cockney or southern accents.

Scotland Yard said that the Metropolitan Police was not conducting any inquiry similar to that being mounted in Liverpool.

The Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, who was in Brussels on Saturday, during an EEC-related visit arranged long before the Heysel disaster, said that although British courts could not deal with the culprits, "the Government would fully understand" if Belgian courts dealt severely with them.

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## Soccer victims' burials halted

From George Armstrong in Rome

A Rome magistrate has halted all burials of the Italian soccer fans who died in Brussels last Wednesday so that second post-mortem examinations can be carried out.

The 31 coffins containing the bodies of the Italians were flown into seven Italian airports on Friday night and Saturday and consigned to their families.

Some church funerals were held on Saturday but the actual burials were prevented by orders from Mr Alfredo Rossini, the magistrate, who is leading the Italian inquiries into the deaths.

His ruling that another set of post-mortems be held after those conducted in Brussels has increased the anguish of the families, but by Italian law it is a necessary precaution.

Many of the families are expected to lodge law suits against UEFA and the travel agencies which sold the match tickets, as local authority will carry more weight in Italy.

It is also suspected that some of the dead may have been stabbed — which the Belgian reports apparently have not mentioned. It allows local courts to indict foreigners for crimes committed against Italians outside Italy.

Mr Rossini's office has asked the police to interrogate all the Italians who were present at the Liverpool/Juventus match and many of them already have reported voluntarily to their local police.

The Belgian authorities have been asked to furnish Rome with copies of all television tapes.

The present total of 31 Italian dead — the youngest, Andrea Casula, an 11-year-old Juventus mascot, was seeing his first away game with his father, who was also killed — is likely to increase.

Some 100 fans, men aged 31 and 41, are still missing. Ten other Italians remain in hospital in Brussels, five of them in coma.

There have been a few reports of English residents or tourists being accosted by local hooligans in various Italian cities or resorts, although the attacks may be unrelated to the Brussels tragedy.

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